A PROFILE OF CALGARY
THE WEST AT ITS BEST
1983-1984

1983-1984

CALGARY MARKET FACTS

CALGARY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

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CALGARY IN FACT

THIS PROFILE ON THE CITY OF CALGARY HAS BEEN COMPILED AND WRITTEN BY THE RESEARCH ANALYST OF THE CALGARY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY IN COOPERATION WITH NUMEROUS AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS IN CALGARY, ALBERTA AND CANADA.
MR. J.H.G. (HENRI) NIET.

PUBLISHED OCTOBER, 1983

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City of Calgary
Olympic Saddledome in foreground

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PREFACE

This profile of the City of Calgary is designed to provide a concise, factual accounting of the city's economic history, people, industry, resources and amenities including physical and administrative structure.

Hopefully, it will provide easy access for those requiring information on specific topics while at the same time providing a clear overview for the general reader.

The figures used in this book are as reliable as the sources used and accredited. Any estimated figures are so identified and every effort is made to ensure that they are as accurate as possible. However, no liability for their accuracy is expressed or implied.

This profile has been compiled and written with the help of numerous individuals and organizations in Calgary, Alberta and Canada. Without their help the task would have been an impossible one. We therefore acknowledge and thank everyone for their time and effort.

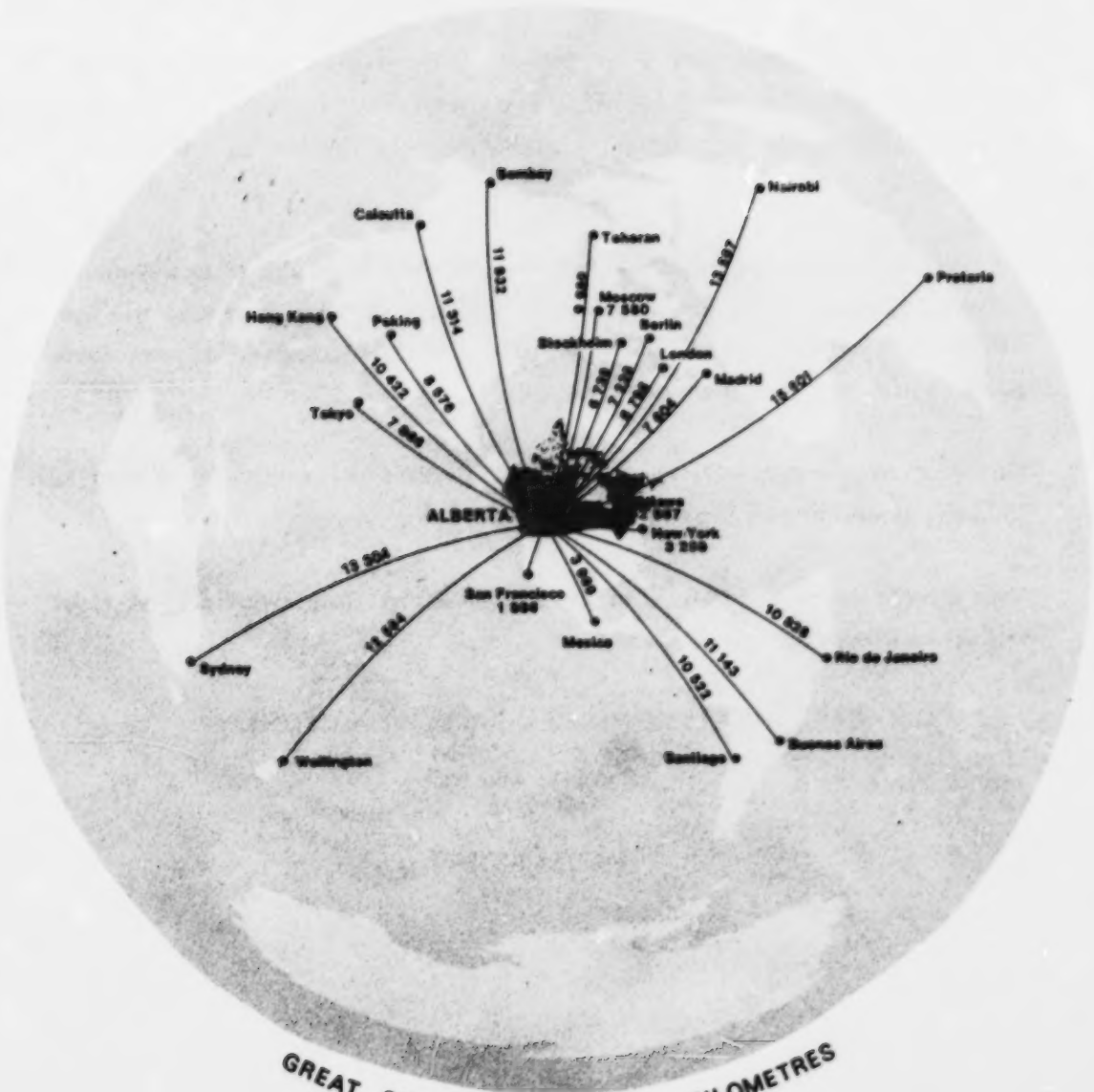
We trust this profile will be useful to businesses contemplating coming to Calgary, as well as existing residents.

Your comments and suggestions for future editions of "Calgary In Fact" are most welcome. Please forward these to:

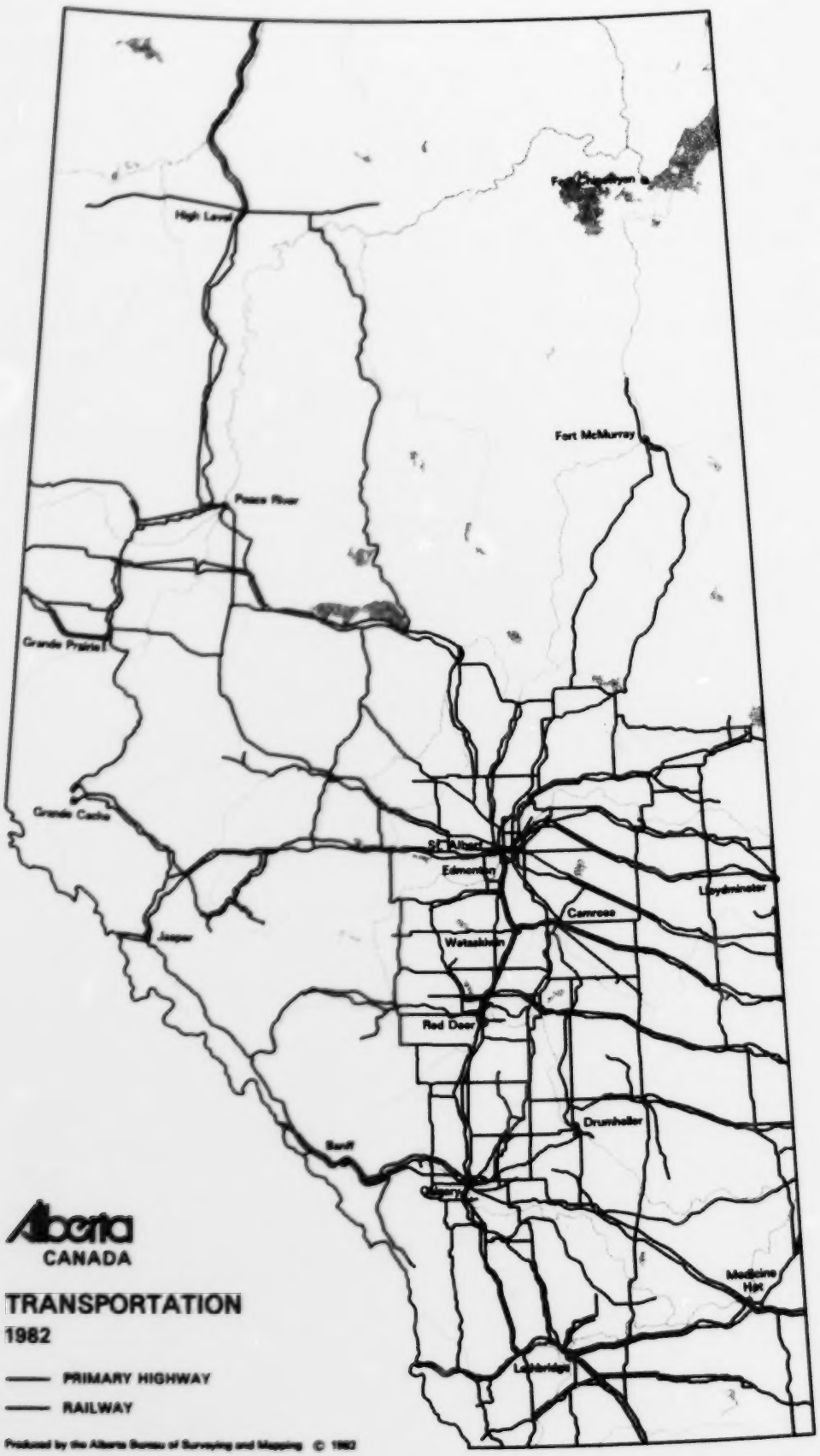
CALGARY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
P.O. Box 2100, Station "M"
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 2M5

(403) 268-2331

Alberta
IN THE WORLD



GREAT CIRCLE DISTANCES IN KILOMETRES



Alberta
CANADA

TRANSPORTATION
1982

—— PRIMARY HIGHWAY
—— RAILWAY

Produced by the Alberta Bureau of Surveying and Mapping © 1982

LOCATION

Latitude 51° 03' 07" North at the corner of 9th Avenue and Centre Street S.W. Longitude 114° 22' 14" West at the corner of 9th Avenue and Centre Street S.W. Elevation 1,048.43 metres (3,439.71 feet). Fundamental bench mark is Central Park. Area 508.3 sq. km. (196.3 sq. mi.) Calgary is the second largest city in Canada by area as of July 1, 1982.

CLIMATE

Average Windspeed	16.9 kmh	10 mph
Chinook* Average	25 days	
Frost Free days average	112 days	
Mean Rainfall per year	300.0 mm.	11.8 inches
Mean Snowfall per year	1,525.0 mm.	60.0 inches
Mean number of days with precipitation	113 days	
Average hours of sunshine per year	2,314.4 hrs.	
Mean daily Summer temperature	13.0 °C	55.4 °F
Mean daily Winter temperature	-8.9 °C	-16.0 °F

*A Chinook is a warm dry wind that descends the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains in the Winter that can raise the temperature more than 34°C in one day.

MARKET AREA

The main trading area of Calgary extends in elliptic fashion from the British Columbia interior to the West, to the Saskatchewan interior to the East. Northward it reaches to Red Deer and Southward to the United States border. The population of this trading area is now well over one million people.

SUMMARY OF CALGARY MARKET

Population, April 1983	620,693
Population, January 1973	424,787
Trading Area Population 1983	1,100,000
Trading Area Population 1973	900,000
Gross Income of Population 1982 (est.)	$ 7,904,380,000
Gross Income of Population 1972	$ 1,541,600,000
Gross Income of Trade Area Population 1982 (est.)	$12,487,200,000
Gross Income of Trade Area Population 1972	$ 2,424,800,000
Construction Permit Value 1982	$ 1,080,040,895
Construction Permit Value 1972	$ 219,759,000
Retail Sales Volume 1982	$ 4,595,300,000
Retail Sales Volume 1972	$ 916,000,000
Manufacturing Value 1982	$ 3,200,000,000
Manufacturing Value 1972	$ 666,932,000
Manufacturing Payroll 1982	$ 700,000,000
Manufacturing Payroll 1972	$ 130,379,000

Economic History and Development

Oil Well at Calgary International Airport

ECONOMIC HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Although Calgary is now the largest city on the prairies, its initial development started relatively late due to the peculiar circumstances of its location, geography, climate and its indigenous people, the Blackfoot Confederacy.

The first permanent post at Calgary's present site was established by the N.W.M.P. in 1875. A small settlement slowly built itself around this fort. Real growth in the new community began with the laying of the C.P.R. tracks and the coming of the first scheduled train from Winnipeg on August 28, 1883. At that time its population was less than 500. Ranching was quickly established in the grasslands around Calgary and the population rose to 3,876 by 1891. Real development of the Canadian West came after 1896 when the Canadian Government, under Minister of the Interior, Clifford Sifton, decided to attract settlers to the prairies by a grant of 64.7 hectares (160 acres) of land to anyone who would settle here. In 1885, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta had a population of 65,873 whites and 7,633 metis. By 1914 over a million people had arrived on the prairies. Other attractions quickly followed. The C.P.R. established major repair shops at Calgary and tourist facilities in the new mountain resorts to the west. Calgary became a major rail centre as rail lines were built in all directions from the city by the Canadian Pacific, the Calgary and Edmonton, and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways.

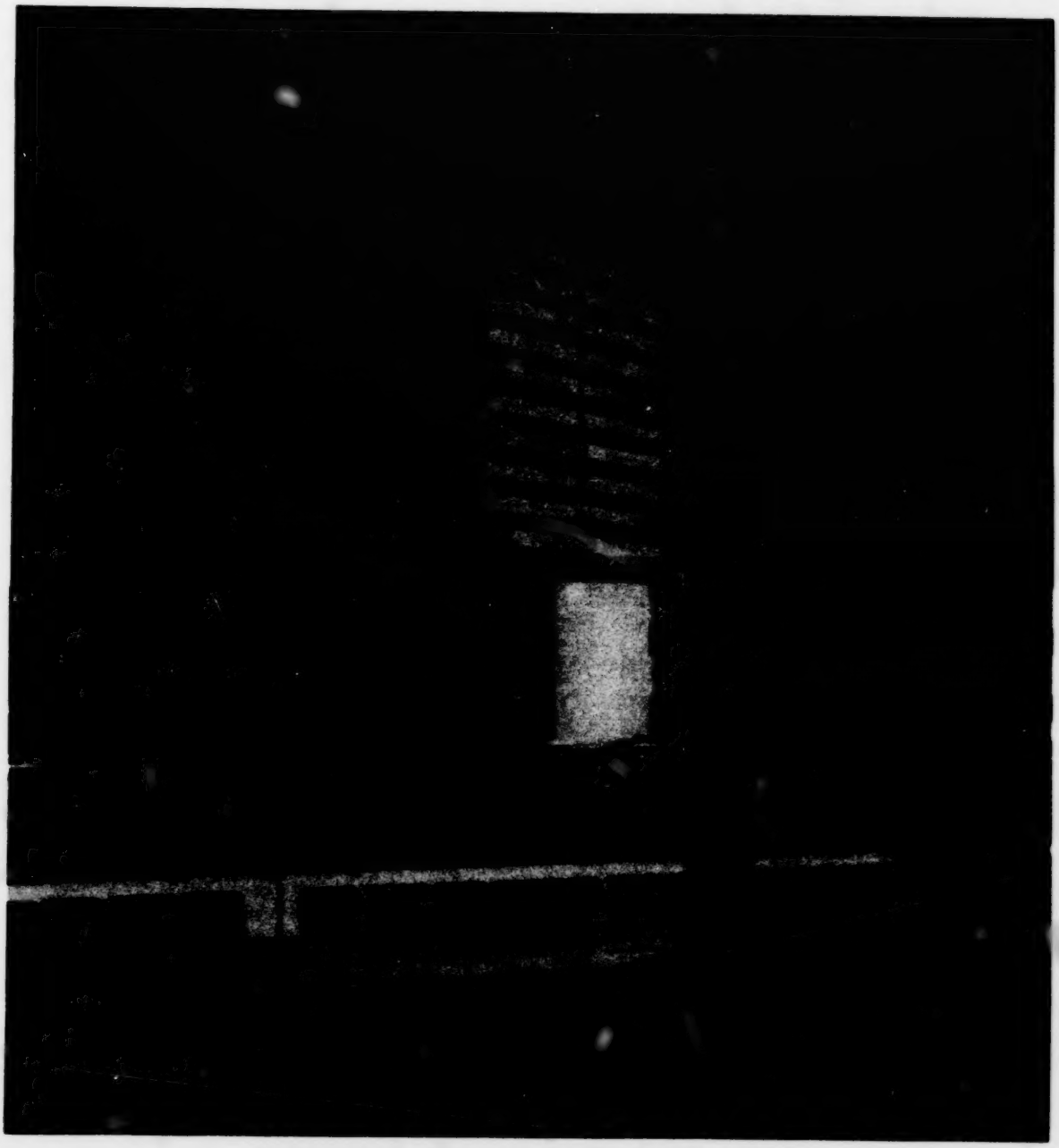
Coal and mineral development followed, then natural gas, and oil was discovered at Bow Island and Turner Valley by 1914. Important agricultural marketing facilities and processing plants for products of Southern Alberta were established in Calgary at this time. All these developments made Calgary a thriving centre of 56,514 people by 1916, just slightly more than thirty years after the coming of the railway. Calgarians were, at this time, keenly interested in the evolving aircraft industry and their foresight set the stage for this city's excellent air services, second to none in Western Canda.

Over the next thirty years, between 1917 and 1947, growth continued in Calgary but at a much slower pace. General economic growth in the West during most of this period was severely handicapped by crop disasters and deplorable world market conditions that affected the sales of Western Canadian products.

Rapid economic growth resumed after the discovery of oil at Leduc in 1947 with the establishment of Calgary as the administrative centre of the oil exploration and development industry in Canada. The coming of the 1970's brought a high degree of sophistication to the oil and gas industry in Alberta that transformed Calgary into an international oil centre with extensive involvement in other energy resources. It also attracted top ranking business leaders and financiers to this city in sufficient numbers to give Calgary a new role as the business and financial capital of Western Canada. Meanwhile, this city's importance as a distribution and manufacturing centre has continued to grow. New areas of activity, particularly the rapidly-developing and labour-intensive service industries, have emerged.

In addition to the abundance of natural resources, Calgary's greatest resource today is its people. A high percentage of this population has the necessary management, professional and technical skills to develop and manage these natural resources. Together, the people and the natural resources, provide a favourable climate for investors and we can look into the future of Calgary with confidence.

Business and Industry



Southport Business Park at Macleod Trail and Southland Drive

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

ENERGY

Ever since the first discovery of oil in the Turner Valley area in 1914, Calgary has grown to become the capital of the oil and gas industry in Canada. Calgary maintains this position largely because of its remarkable concentration of expertise in specific areas. For example, only Houston has greater computing capacity for the oil industry operations and a larger population of geologists. Data processing plus geological and engineering services represent a large segment of the service industry in the Province, and many of the service companies have their headquarters in Calgary. The city has also developed as a head office city in most operational functions such as geophysical contracting, exploration, drilling, fabrication and service and supply. A similar trend has been established with the coal companies, over 75% of which now have their head offices in Calgary. In addition, Calgary has a large pool of executive and managerial expertise. The above factors have made Calgary the third largest head office city in Canada, right behind Toronto and Montreal (see page 5).

The following tables give the growth in total numbers, types and companies and the percentages of these with head offices in Calgary between 1965 and 1982.

GROWTH OF CALGARY AS THE HEADQUARTERS OF OIL & GAS ACTIVITY IN CANADA

TYPE OF COMPANY	1965 TOTAL COMPANIES	1965 COMPANIES WITH CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE	1965 COMPANIES WITH CALGARY HEAD OFFICE	1965 % OF CAN. TOTAL	1982 TOTAL COMPANIES	1982 COMPANIES WITH CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE	1982 COMPANIES WITH CALGARY HEAD OFFICE	1982 % OF CAN. TOTAL
1) Exploration, Development & Production	623	510	272	53%	863	808	655	81%
2) Service & Supply	746	700	222	32%	1,689	1,643	594	36%
3) Consulting	237	205	144	70%	554	548	382	70%
4) Geophysical	41	37	31	84%	43	42	36	86%
5) Oilwell Drilling	48	47	32	68%	90	88	66	75%
6) Oilwell Servicing	62	62	26	42%	85	85	21	25%
7) Oil & Gas Data Processing	--	--	--	--	73	69	45	65%
8) Pipeline & Power Distributors	93	89	46	52%	54	49	33	67%
9) Refining, Marketing, Processing & Plant Operators	66	55	22	40%	48	48	23	48%
10) Leasebrokers & Land Agents	50	50	36	72%	53	53	37	70%

CALGARY RANKS THIRD IN CANADA AS MAJOR HEAD OFFICE CENTER

The June 1983 Financial Post ranking of Canada's TOP 500 Industrial Companies (ranked by 1982 sales or operating income) reveals Calgary is Canada's third largest head office city with 48 of the country's 500 largest corporations calling the city home.

CITY BY CITY RANKING OF TOP 500 INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

Toronto	178
Montreal	78
Calgary	**48**
Vancouver	36
Winnipeg	17
Edmonton	12

CALGARY'S COMPANIES IN THE FINANCIAL POST'S TOP 500 INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

RANK BY SALES	
17	Nova, An Alberta Corporation
18	TransCanada Pipelines Ltd.
22	PetroCanada
28	Dome Petroleum Ltd.
31	Total Petroleum (N. A.) Ltd.
42	Alberta & Southern Gas Co.
51	Atco Ltd.
58	BP Resources Canada Ltd.
61	Alberta Wheat Pool
66	Burns Foods Ltd.
67	Westburne Int'l. Industries Ltd.
71	Mobil Oil Canada Ltd.
74	Amoco Canada Petroleum Co.
88	Nu-West Group Ltd.
124	Turbo Resources Ltd.
130	Cana Construction Co.
136	Asamera Inc.
140	Consolidated Natural Gas Ltd.
145	TransAlta Utilities Corp.
157	Bow Valley Industries Ltd.
161	Trizec Corp.
163	Ocelot Industries Ltd.
171	Canadian Superior Oil Ltd.
183	Trimac Ltd.

RANK BY SALES	
201	Pacific Western Airlines Ltd.
220	Carma Ltd.
227	Canada-Cities Service
230	United Farmers of Alberta
266	Ranger Oil Ltd.
274	Alberta Natural Gas Co.
279	Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd.
283	Greyhound Lines of Canada Ltd.
288	L-K Resources Ltd.
293	Revelstoke Co's. Ltd.
296	Associated Grocers Ltd.
307	Murphy Oil Co.
321	Centennial Packers of Canada Inc.
330	Peter Bawden Drilling Ltd.
350	Sulpetro Ltd.
352	Union Oil Co. of Canada
353	Nowsco Well Service Ltd.
393	Resource Service Group Ltd.
425	Turner Valley Financial
476	Villacentres Ltd.
487	Canadian Reserve Oil & Gas Ltd.
489	Canada Northwest Energy Ltd.
492	Pembina Resources Ltd.
497	Brent Petroleum Industries Ltd.

AGRICULTURE

The importance of Calgary as an agricultural centre has resulted in numerous important agricultural organizations being located here. A majority of the beef-breed organizations have their headquarters located in Calgary. Calgary is the headquarters of the Canadian cattle industry and an important grain centre. Also, many of Canada's agriculture and ranching associations are located here. The city benefits from a wide range of agricultural-based industries and services, including extensive food processing, farm equipment and supply marketing, livestock and grain marketing, a wide variety of agri-services, numerous agricultural publications, livestock shows and sales and regular agricultural conventions.

Annual farm cash receipts have increased from $602 million in 1964 to $3,977 million in 1982.

Agricultural producers in the Calgary area spend: (in $1,000)

Feed and supplements	$22,792
Seed	$ 2,307
Fertilizer and Lime	$12,482
Agricultural Chemicals	$ 3,196
Machinery replacement	$ 3,664
Fuel, oil	$ 8,702
Repairs and maintenance	$ 8,782
Farm buildings	$ 3,981
Electricity	$ 2,432
	$68,338

Not included is farm spending in consumer products.

The area in crop in and around Calgary is 370,442 hectares (906,609 acres). The main crops being barley, wheat, canola, rye, oats and fodder crops. Over 82 million metric tons of fertilizer were used in Calgary's agricultural hinterland in 1982.

In 1981, cattle in the Calgary area numbered over 270 thousand, ranging from calves to top grade breeding bulls. On feed were over 48,000 head. Marketed at stockyards and shipped directly to packing plants were 195,600 cattle and calves. In addition to the cattle industry, the livestock industry includes hogs, sheep and poultry.

Next to the grain and livestock industries in the Calgary area we have a substantial variety of speciality crops such as: honey, mustard seed, flax, to name a few.

TOURISM, CONVENTIONS AND TRADE SHOWS

The promotion of the visitor industry in Calgary is coordinated and directed by the Calgary Tourist and Convention Bureau (CTCB), an association that promotes the city as a convention location and assists the thousands of visitors who come to the city each year.

For further information, CTCB can be contacted at (403) 263-8510, (403) 261-8616 or their offices at 1300 - Sixth Avenue S.W.

Tourism, Conventions and Trade Shows Cont'd.

HOTEL - MOTEL ACCOMMODATION

Current (July 1983)	9,329	Rooms
Occupancy	57%	1982 Average

MANUFACTURING

As the economies of Canada's western provinces matured, along with the development of the energy industries and the expansion of agriculture, manufacturing activity spread to metal fabricating, equipment building, paper fabrication, printing, wood products and chemicals. As the city and Western Canadian markets grew, new secondary industries were added: furniture and fixtures, transportation equipment, electrical products, instrumentation, rubber and plastics.

Calgary's central location with respect to the main centres of population in Western Canada makes this city a powerful contender for new manufacturing plants.

In past years there has been the following growth of manufacturing in Calgary:

	1971		1982	
Number of Manufacturers	778		1,700	
Value of Manufacturing Shipments	$617	million	$3,200	million
Manufacturing Payroll	$154	million	$ 700	million

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Calgary is Western Canada's research capital, with the second largest research park in Canada located here. The University of Calgary also has its own research park, with ultramodern medical research facilities, partially financed through the Alberta Heritage Fund. In addition, a score of privately owned companies do their own research in various fields, such as microelectronics, geophysical data, agriculture, etc. For more information about research and research facilities contact:

Calgary Research and Development Authority
Suite 1435, Bow Valley Square I
202 - 6 Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 2R9
Phone: (403) 237-7866

COMPUTERS

There has been a huge increase in the development and use of software technology in Calgary over the past five years which in turn has further added to the application of computers to scientific research, business administration, technology and personal use. In fact, Calgary is the third largest centre using computers in the world behind London (U.K.), and Houston (U.S.A.). An abundance of computer training programs is available within the education system and the work environment. Experience with them is further enhanced by their growing availability as the price of the 64K power micro computer continues to drop.

CONSTRUCTION

For five years in a row, (1978 to 1982), construction permit applications in Calgary exceeded one billion dollars a year. Calgary is the only municipal jurisdiction in Canada to have ever achieved this level of activity.

The high level of construction in Calgary over the last decade has created a ready supply of high quality, reasonably priced office, business, industrial and residential buildings.

CALGARY BUILDING PERMITS

1977 - 1982

Year	Number of Permits	Value (Million $)
1977	14,806	$ 820.4
1978	16,693	$1,059.4
1979	18,288	$1,105.0
1980	19,584	$1,405.5
1981	21,396	$2,536.8
1982	14,375	$1,080.0

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY CANADIAN METRO CENTRES

$1,000's

METRO CENTRE	1977	1982
Calgary	**$ 804,081**	**$ 1,051,459**
Edmonton	$ 744,143	$ 919,515
Montreal	$ 1,142,981	$ 1,244,772
Ottawa	$ 342,856	$ 446,148
Quebec	$ 312,526	$ 243,673
Toronto	$ 1,659,256	$ 2,118.919
Vancouver	$ 850,533	$ 1,247,841
Winnipeg	$ 324,658	$ 206,637

Source: Statistics Canada

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY PROVINCES

$1,000's

PROVINCE	1977	1982
Newfoundland	$ 128,051	$ 102,311
Prince Edward Island	$ 68,961	$ 49,341
Nova Scotia	$ 316,720	$ 323,867
New Brunswick	$ 178,237	$ 180,372
Quebec	$ 2,456,682	$ 2,128,040
Ontario	$ 4,175,157	$ 4,211,137
Manitoba	$ 399,226	$ 266,121
Saskatchewan	$ 539,514	$ 430,489
Alberta	**$ 2,374,824**	**$ 2,911,003**
British Columbia	$ 1,751,288	$ 2,161,055
Yukon & N.W.T.	$ 24,150	$ 25,080
CANADA	$12,419,810	$12,788,816

OFFICE SPACE

At the end of 1982, the inventory of office space in Calgary was as follows:

AREA	AMOUNT	
	square metres	square feet
Downtown	2,146,250	23,102,800
Beltline	248,563	2,675,600
Suburban	690,897	7,437,000
TOTAL ALL AREAS	3,085,710	33,215,400

An upturn in the economy for the first eight months of 1983 has had a positive effect on the absorption of downtown office space. Total absorption over the last four years was as follows:

YEAR	AMOUNT	
	square metres	square feet
1979	306,570	3,300,000
1980	204,380	2,200,000
1981	520,240	5,600,000
1982	116,822	1,257,500
TOTAL	1,148,012	12,357,500

The drop in construction and the upturn in absorption should get us back to a reasonable vacancy rate within two to three years.

INDUSTRIAL LAND

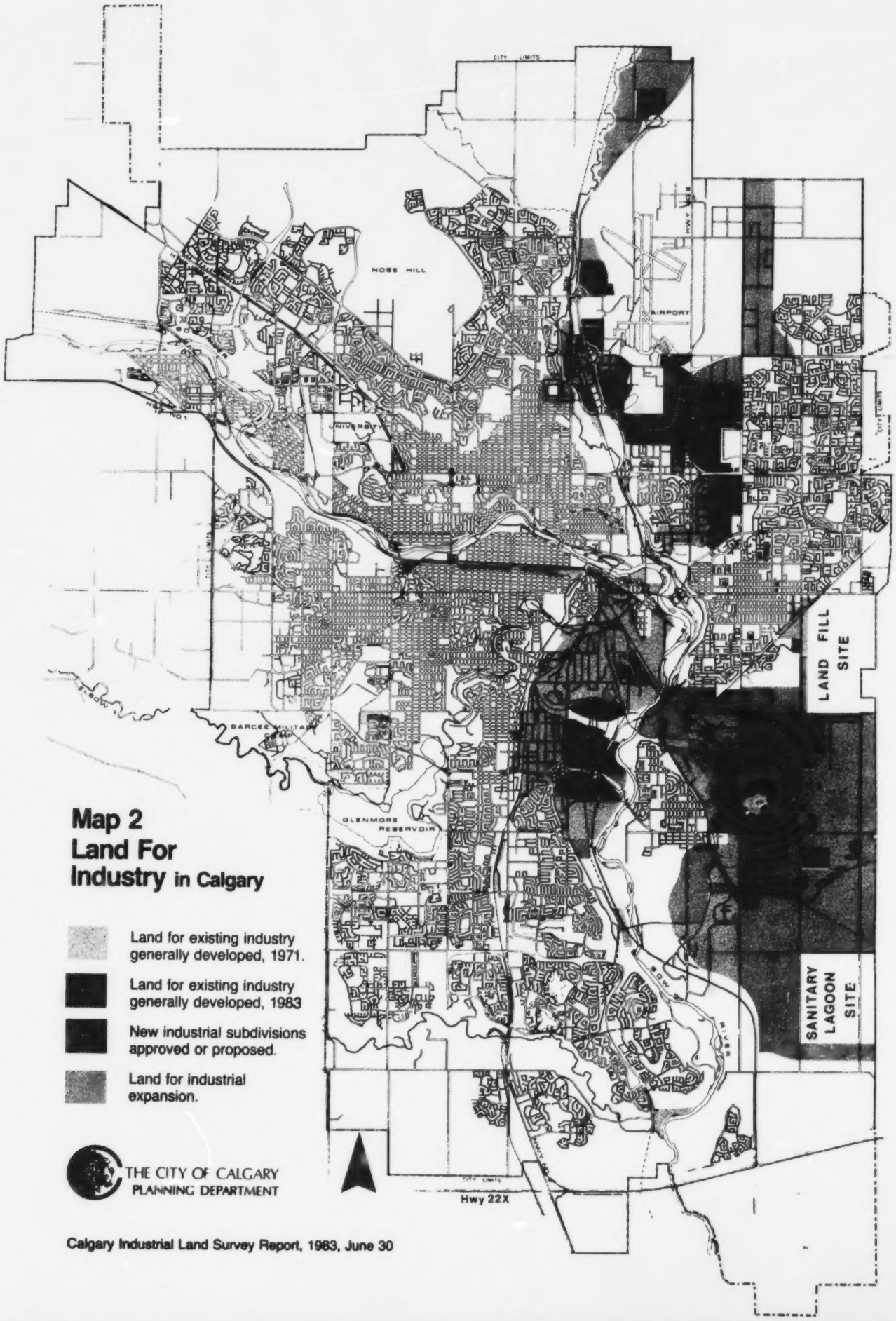
Calgary is in the fortunate position of having an ample supply of fully-serviced industrial land available for immediate development and is planning ahead for future industrial expansion.

In total, there are 24 Industrial Business and Office Parks in Calgary. The City is a major developer of industrial parks, servicing approximately 101.2 hectares (250 acres) of industrial land annually.

The private sector also provides an excellent selection of land and buildings for industry, generally on a lease-back basis. Refer to our brochure titled "Calgary Industrial Business and Office Parks".

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

Calgary's importance as a growing manufacturing and warehousing centre has prompted many builders and developers to move into the Calgary market resulting in an excellent selection of modern, efficient industrial plants for sale or lease on varying lot sizes. For information on land and buildings contact us directly. We will put you in touch with the owner or developer of the parcel most suited to your needs.



Map 2
Land For Industry in Calgary

Land for existing industry generally developed, 1971.

Land for existing industry generally developed, 1983

New industrial subdivisions approved or proposed.

Land for industrial expansion.

THE CITY OF CALGARY
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Calgary Industrial Land Survey Report, 1983, June 30

Housing

HOUSING

In August 1983, there were 236,003 housing units in Calgary, inclusive of mobile homes. They were distributed as follows:

Type	Number of Units	% of Total
Single-detached	125,634	53.23
Semi-detached	24,898	10.55
Row Housing	22,671	9.61
Apartment	60,210	25.51
Mobile Homes	2,590	1.10
TOTAL	236,003	100.00

Source: Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation

DWELLING STARTS

Dwelling starts in Calgary have been as follows over the past five years:

Year	Starts
1978	15,382
1979	12,383
1980	11,104
1981	15,172
1982	9,599
1983 projected	6,000

Source: Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation

RENTAL ACCOMMODATION

The availability of rental accommodation in Calgary is indicated in the following table on vacancy rates in apartments of six units or over, resulting from surveys conducted by the CMHC office in Calgary:

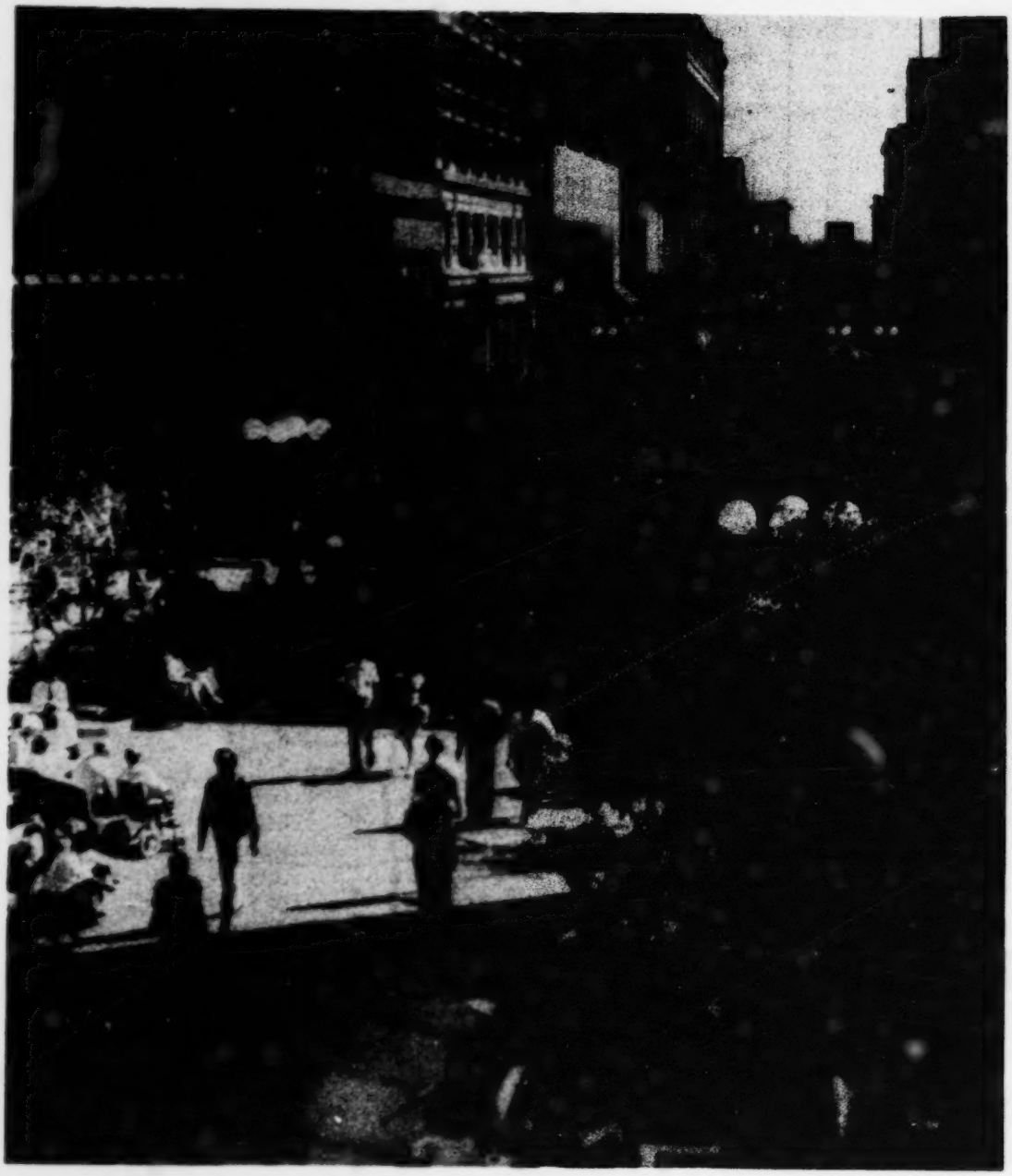
Apartment Vacancy Rates	
April 1981	0.7%
October 1981	0.2%
April 1982	1.8%
October 1982	5.8%
April 1983	11.7%

Source: Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation

MOBILE HOME PARKS

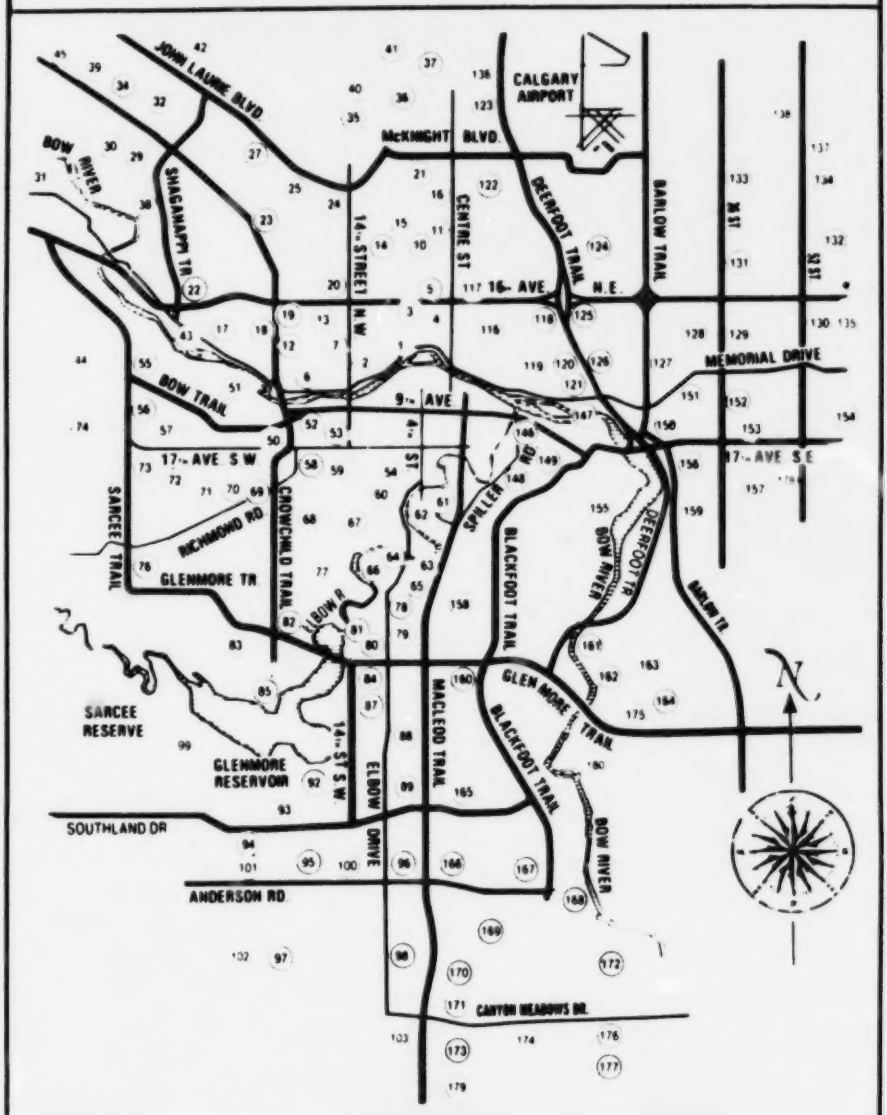
There are sixteen mobile home parks located within Calgary's city limits. Together they have approximately 2,600 fully-serviced permanent pads.

Population



Stephan Ave.
(formerly 8 Ave.)

Calgary Communities



NORTH WEST

BALMORAL	5
BEDDINGTON HEIGHTS	41
BOWNESS	31
BRENTWOOD	28
BRIAR HILL	19
CAMBRIAN HEIGHTS	15
CAPITOL HILL	20
CHARLESWOOD	23
CHARLESWOOD HTS	27
COACH HILL	44
COLLINGWOOD	24
CRESCENT HEIGHTS	4
CROWCHILD RANCH	39
DALHOUSIE	32
EDGEMONT	42
FOOTHILLS ESTATE	25
HAWKWOOD	45
HIGHLAND PARK	16
HIGHWOOD	21
HILLHURST	2
HOUNSFIELD HEIGHTS	13
HUNTINGTON HILLS	37
MOUNT PLEASANT	9
MONTGOMERY	26
NORTH HAVEN	35
N. MT. PLEASANT	10
PARKDALE	17
PLEASANT HEIGHTS	8
POINT McKAY	43
RANCHLANDS	34
ROSEDALE	3
ROSEMOUNT	14
ST. ANDREWS HEIGHTS	18
SILVER SPRINGS	33
SUNNYSIDE	1
THORNCLIFFE	36
TUXEDO	11
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS	22
UPPER HILLHURST	7
VARSITY ACRES	29
VARSITY ESTATES	30
VARSITY VILLAGE	38
WEST HILLHURST	12
WEST THORNCLIFFE	40
WESTMOUNT	6

SOUTH WEST

ALTADORE	77
BANKVIEEW	59
BAYVIEW	91
BELAIRE	81
BRAESIDE	95
BRAESIDE ESTATES	100
BRITANNIA	66
CANYON MEADOWS	98
CEDARBRAE	94
CEDARBRAE SOUTH	101
CHINOOK PARK	87
EAGLE RIDGE	86
ELBOW PARK	67
ELBOYA	65
GLAMORGAN	76
GLENBROOK	75
GLENCOE	60
GLENDALE	72
GLENDALE MEADOWS	73
GLENGARRY	70
HAYSBORO	89
KELVIN GROVE	84
KILLARNEY	71
KINGSLAND	88
KNOB HILL	58
LAKEVIEW	83
LAKEVIEW VILLAGE	85
LINCOLN PARK	82
MAYFAIR	80
MEADOWLARK PARK	79
MOUNT ROYAL	54
OAKRIDGE	90
OAKRIDGE ESTATES	99
PALLISER	93
PUMP HILL	92
RICHMOND PARK	69
RIDEAU PARK	62
RIVERDALE PARK	64
ROSSCARROCK	57
ROXBORO	61
SCARBORO	52
SHAGANAPPI	50
SHAWNESSY	103
SOUTH CALGARY	68
SOUTHWOOD	96
SPRUCE CLIFF	51
STANLEY PARK	63
STRATHCONA HEIGHTS	74
SUNALTA	53
WESTGATE	56
WILDWOOD	55
WINDSOR PARK	78
WOODBINE	102
WOODLANDS	97

NORTH EAST

ABBEYDALE	135
BELFAST HEIGHTS	125
BRIDGELAND	119
CASTLERIDGE	138
FALCONRIDGE	137
FRANKLIN PARK	128
GREENVIEW	122
HUNTINGTON RIDGE	136
MARLBOROUGH	129
MARLBOROUGH PARK	130
MAYLAND HEIGHTS	126
MERIDIAN IND. PARK	127
MOUNTVIEW	117
PINERIDGE	132
REGAL TERRACE	116
RENFREW	118
RIVERSIDE	121
RUNDLE	131
ST. GEORGE S HEIGHTS	120
TEMPLE	134
THORNCLIFFE HEIGHTS	123
VISTA HEIGHTS	124
WHITEHORN	133

SOUTH EAST

ACADIA	165
ALBERT PARK	150
BONAVISTA	170
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DEER RIDGE	176
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DOVER	157
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INGLEWOOD	147
LAKE BONAVENTURE	171
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LYNNWOOD	163
LYNNWOOD RIDGE	162
MANCHESTER	158
MAPLE RIDGE	167
MIDNAPORE	173
MILLICAN ESTATE	161
OGDEN	164
PARKLAND	174
PENBROOKE MEADOWS	154
QUEENSLAND DOWNS	172
RADISSON HEIGHTS	151
RAMSAY	149
RIVER BEND	180
SOUTHVIEW	156
SUNDANCE	179
TEMPO VILLAGE	175
WILLOW PARK	166

POPULATION

Calgary's Civic Census of April 1983 indicated a population of 620,692, down 2,441 from the census of April 1982. For the first time since 1940 Calgary had a drop in population as a result of a shift in the economy over the last two years changing the historical net in-migration into a net out-migration (see table on this page). The average annual growth rate for Calgary over the years 1950 to 1980 has been 5% per annum.

The following table outlines the natural increase and the net migration effects on Calgary's population growth since 1911:

POPULATION GROWTH IN CALGARY

1911 - 1983

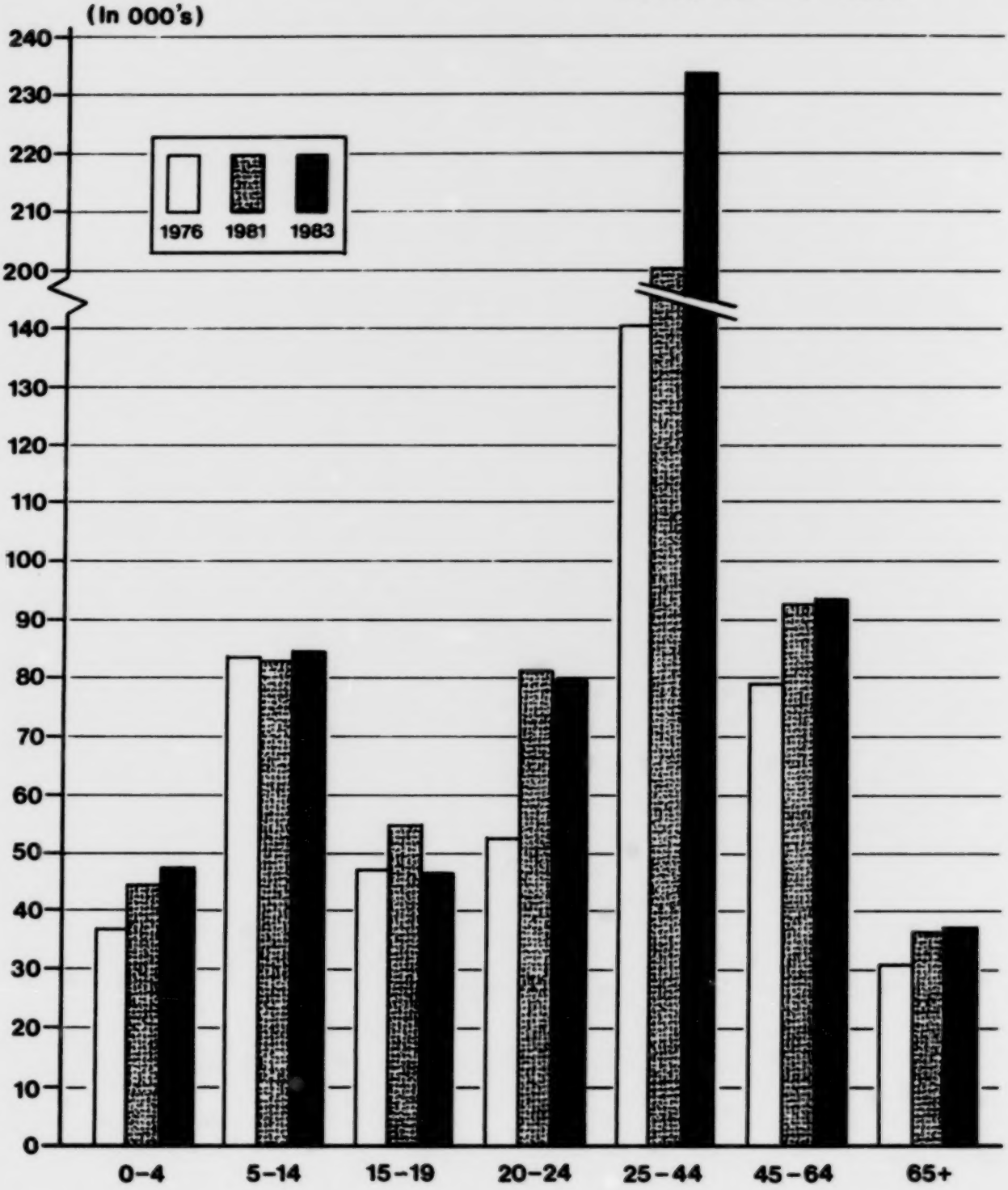
YEAR	NATURAL INCREASE	ANNUAL INCREASE	NET MIGRATION	TOTAL POPULATION
1911	561	1,960*	1,399*	44,204
1921	1,494	1,833*	399*	63,905
1931	1,191	563*	(628)*	84,761
1940	1,058	563*	(495)*	87,267
1950	2,280	9,060	6,780	129,060
1955	4,550	12,140	7,590	179,711
1960	6,690	12,160	5,470	235,428
1965	5,279	12,060	6,781	311,116
1970	5,742	12,598	6,856	385,436
1971	5,221	14,743	9,522	398,034
1972	4,867	12,010	7,143	412,777
1973	4,839	8,602	3,763	424,787
1974	4,782	20,423	15,641	433,389
1975	5,173	16,230	11,057	453,812
1976	5,335	17,526	12,191	470,043
1977	5,580	18,068	12,488	487,569
1978	5,630	25,179**	19,549**	505,637
1979	6,120	29,802	23,682	530,816
1980	6,800	31,239	24,439	560,618
1981	7,730	31,276	23,546	591,857
1982	8,764	(2,441)	(11,205)	623,133
1983				620,692

* Estimated
** Included is increase of 1,150 due to annexation

RELIGIOUS DISTRIBUTION (1981 Census)

Protestant	323,910	Eastern Non-Christian	16,335
Catholic	151,910	No Religious Preference	81,605
Eastern Orthodox	6,980	Other	780
Jewish	5,575		

Age Distribution of Population - Calgary
1976, 1981 & 1983



Source: Federal and Civic Censuses

Corporate Resources
DN/DSI 28.06.83

POPULATION GROWTH OF SELECTED CANADIAN METRO AREAS 1941 - 1981 *

	1941*	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981
CALGARY **	93,021	142,315	201,022	279,062	330,575	403,319	469,917	592,743
EDMONTON	97,842	193,622	275,182	359,821	425,370	495,702	554,228	657,057
HALIFAX	98,636	138,427	170,481	193,353	209,901	222,637	267,991	277,727
HAMILTON	197,732	281,901	341,513	401,071	457,440	489,523	529,371	542,095
MONTREAL	1,145,282	1,539,308	1,830,232	2,215,627	2,570,982	2,743,208	2,802,485	2,828,349
OTTAWA-HULL	226,290	311,587	367,756	457,038	528,774	602,510	693,288	717,978
QUEBEC	224,756	289,294	328,405	379,067	436,918	480,502	542,158	576,075
TORONTO	909,928	1,261,861	1,571,952	1,919,409	2,289,900	2,628,043	2,803,101	2,998,947
VANCOUVER	377,447	586,172	694,425	826,798	933,091	1,082,352	1,166,348	1,268,183
WINDSOR	123,973	182,619	208,456	217,215	238,323	258,643	247,582	246,110
WINNIPEG	299,937	357,229	412,741	476,543	508,759	540,262	578,217	584,842

* Source Census Canada

* 1941 population statistics represent smaller metro boundaries and are, as in the case of Montreal and Toronto, as much as 50,000 persons smaller than they would be if they were adjusted to present metro boundaries. Calgary's 1941 population is very close to actual.

** In Calgary's case, Metro Area means the city proper only, with no adjoining areas included.

PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME

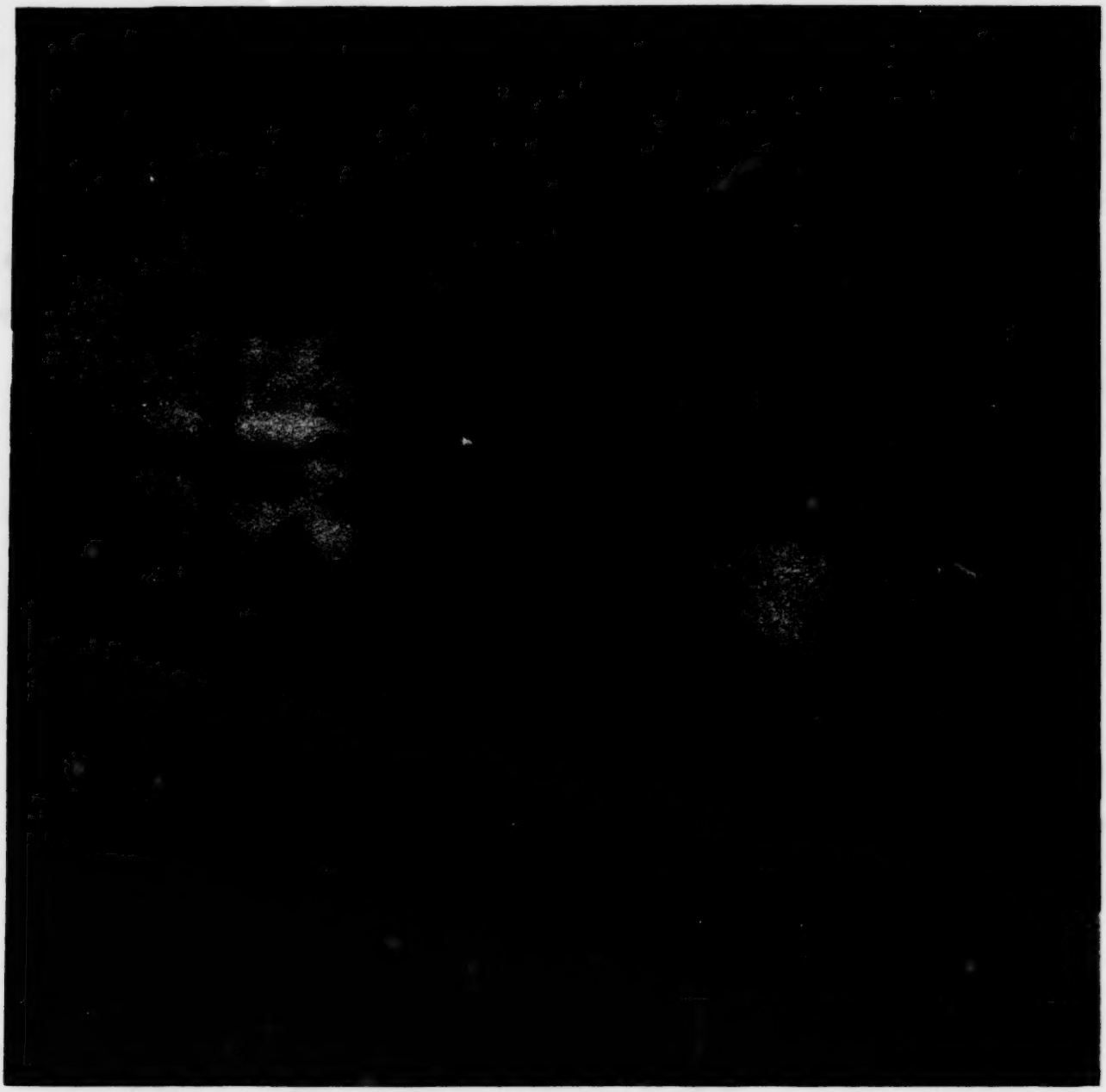
of Canadian Metropolitan Areas (100,000+ Pop.)

1982

CITY	PER CAPITA $'s	CITY	PER CAPITA $'s
Calgary	**$12,475**	Oshawa	$10,570
Edmonton	$11,885	Victoria	$10,558
Ottawa-Hull	$11,864	St. Catharines-Niagara	$10,349
Vancouver	$11,797	Montreal	$10,287
Toronto	$11,785	Thunder Bay	$10,216
Regina	$11,684	Kitchener	$10,108
Saskatoon	$11,648	Halifax	$ 9,961
Hamilton	$11,219	Quebec City	$ 9,715
Winnipeg	$11,201	Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	$ 9,364
Sudbury	$10,921	Trois Rivieres	$ 8,995
Windsor	$10,779	Sherbrooke	$ 8,709
London	$10,583	St. John	$ 8,667
		St. John's	$ 7,376

* Source: Financial Post Canadian Markets 1983.

Municipal Administration



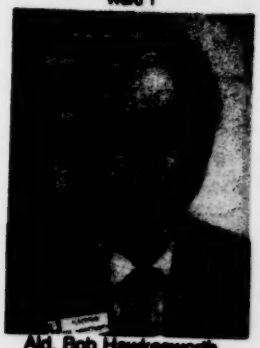
City Hall.

Calgary City Council

Mayor Ralph Klein

Ald. Dale Hodges
Ward 1

Ald. Theresa Baxter
Ward 2


Ald. Bob Hawkesworth
Ward 3

Ald. Don Hartman
Ward 4

Ald. Les Pears
Ward 5

Ald. Ron Leigh
Ward 6

Ald. Tim Bardsley
Ward 7

Ald. Barbara Scott
Ward 8

Ald. Al Duerr
Ward 9

Ald. Ray Clark
Ward 10

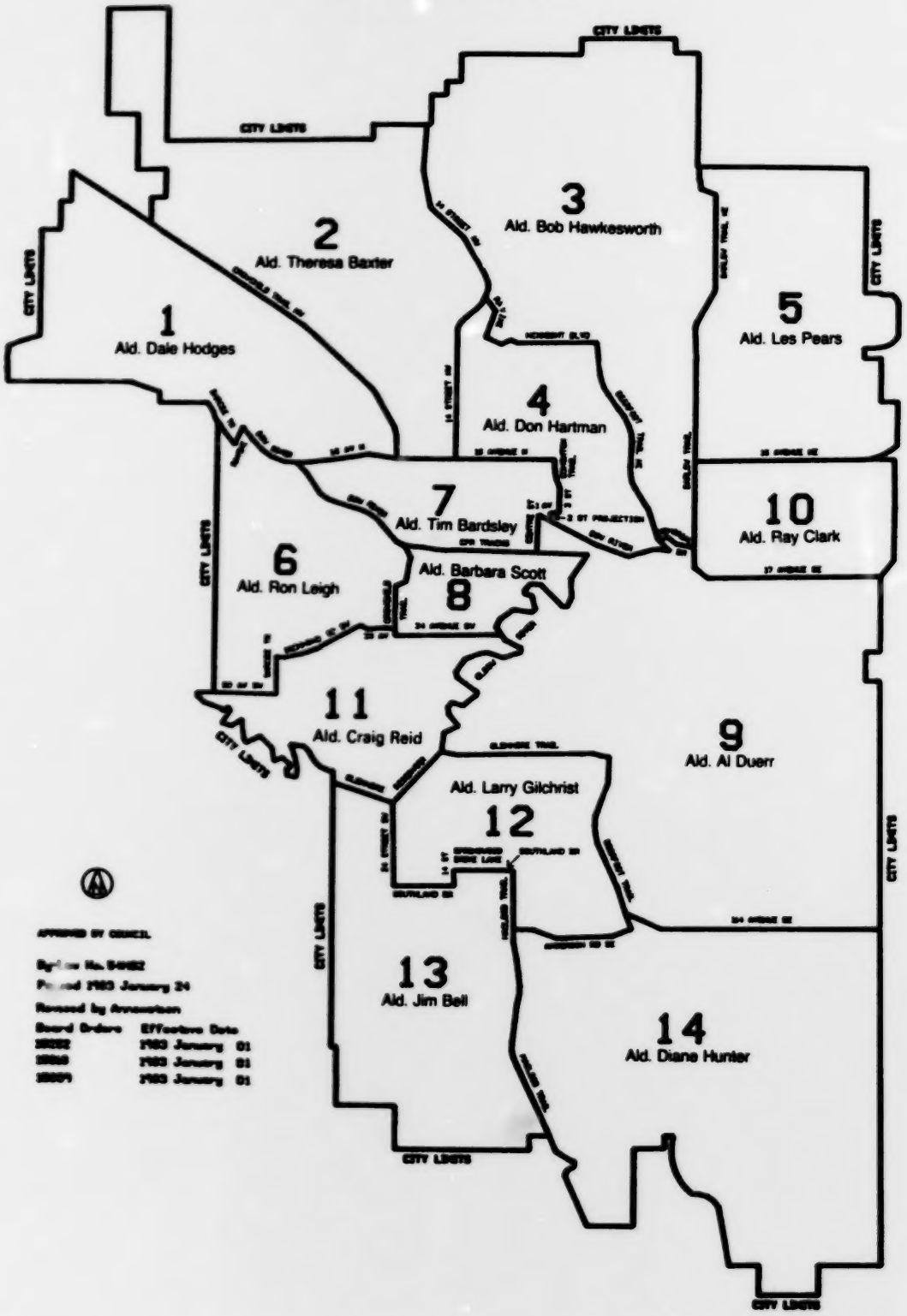
Ald. Craig Reid
Ward 11

Ald. Larry Gilchrist
Ward 12

Ald. Jim Bell
Ward 13

Ald. Diane Hunter
Ward 14

CITY OF CALGARY
WARD BOUNDARIES



MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Calgary was incorporated as a town on November 7, 1884, and as a city nine years later on January 1, 1894, under proclamations issued by the Government of the North West Territories at Regina.

The Government of the City has been conducted since then under powers originally granted to it by the Government of the North West Territories and later by the Government of Alberta under various acts, the latest being The Municipal Government Act effective June 1, 1968. Under these acts, the City has been governed by a Council/Board of Commissioners system of local government. The Mayor and Council are elected for a period of three years and undertake the responsibility of initiating policy and giving general direction to the civic administration. In October 1977, the number of aldermen was increased to fourteen, each representing for the first time in the city's history, a single ward.

The Board of Commissioners consists of four appointed members and the Mayor who is ex-officio a member. The Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner of Planning and Transportation, the Commissioner of Finance and Administration, and the Commissioner of Operations are responsible for the overall administration of the City in accordance with Council policy.

To assist Council in its task of developing civic policy, four Standing Policy Committees of Council were established, each dealing with specific policy areas. Seven members of Council sit on each Committee. The Standing Policy Committees report directly to City Council with their recommendations.

A detailed outline of Calgary's civic government with the names of its Chief Administrative Officers is available in the City's Municipal Handbook available from our offices, free on request.

CITY PLANNING

The Planning Department provides a framework for the guidance and coordination of short and long-term land use planning and construction in Calgary. The divisions of the Planning Department are grouped into the Implementation, Policy and Administration areas.

Implementation

The planning process, through the Subdivision, Land Use Designation, Development Permit and Building Permit stages is the responsibility of this group. This area is also responsible for enforcing relevant codes and bylaws related to these stages. The three divisions which make up the Implementation group are: (telephone numbers are listed for your convenience)

(a) Land Use Division (268-5428).

(b) Development Division - (268-5351)

(c) Building Regulations Division - (268-5363)

City Planning Cont'd.

Policy and Administration

The policy documents which outline guidelines for Calgary's development are prepared by this group. It consists of the following divisions:

Long Range Planning and Research Division - (268-5331)

Special Projects Division - (268-5306)

If you require further information, please contact:

The City of Calgary Planning Department
PLANNING INFORMATION CENTRE
8th Floor, Dome Building,
133 - 6 Avenue S.E.,
P.O. Box 2100, Postal Station M
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 2M5
(403) 268-5360 or 268-5333

ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDUSTRY

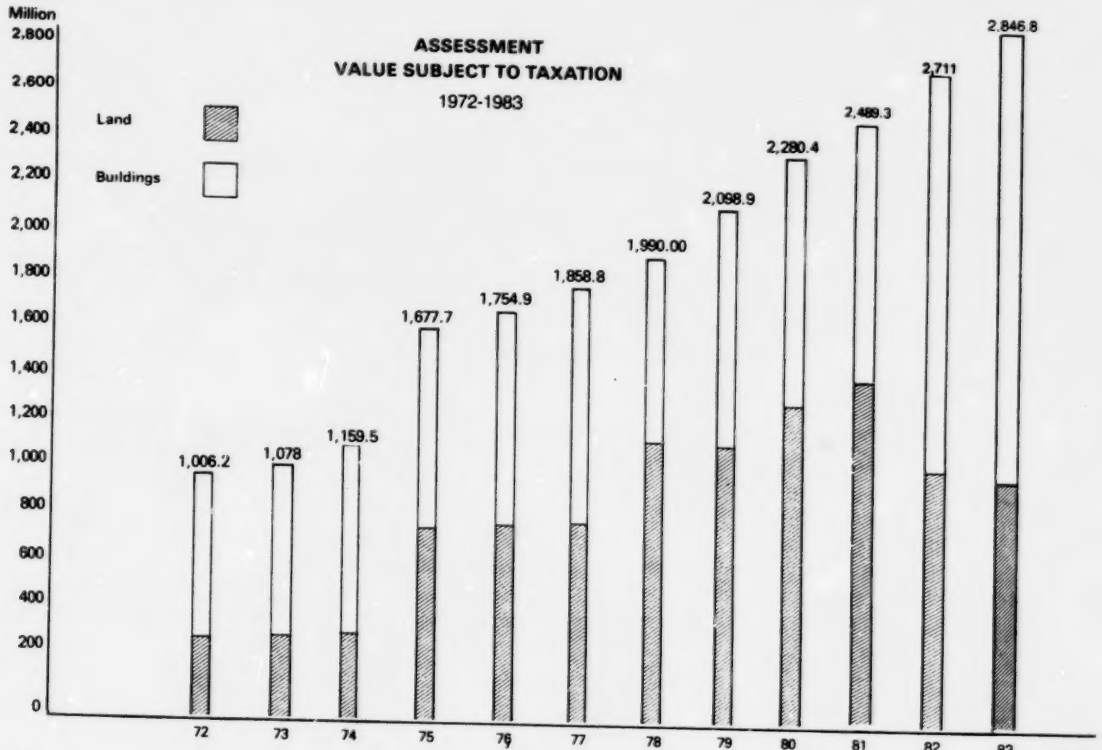
Council and Administration attitudes are most positive within the limitations imposed by conflicting citizen interest, Provincial Government environmental requirements and the necessity of providing the city with the best possible quality of life without excessive tax burdens that may be placed on city taxpayers.

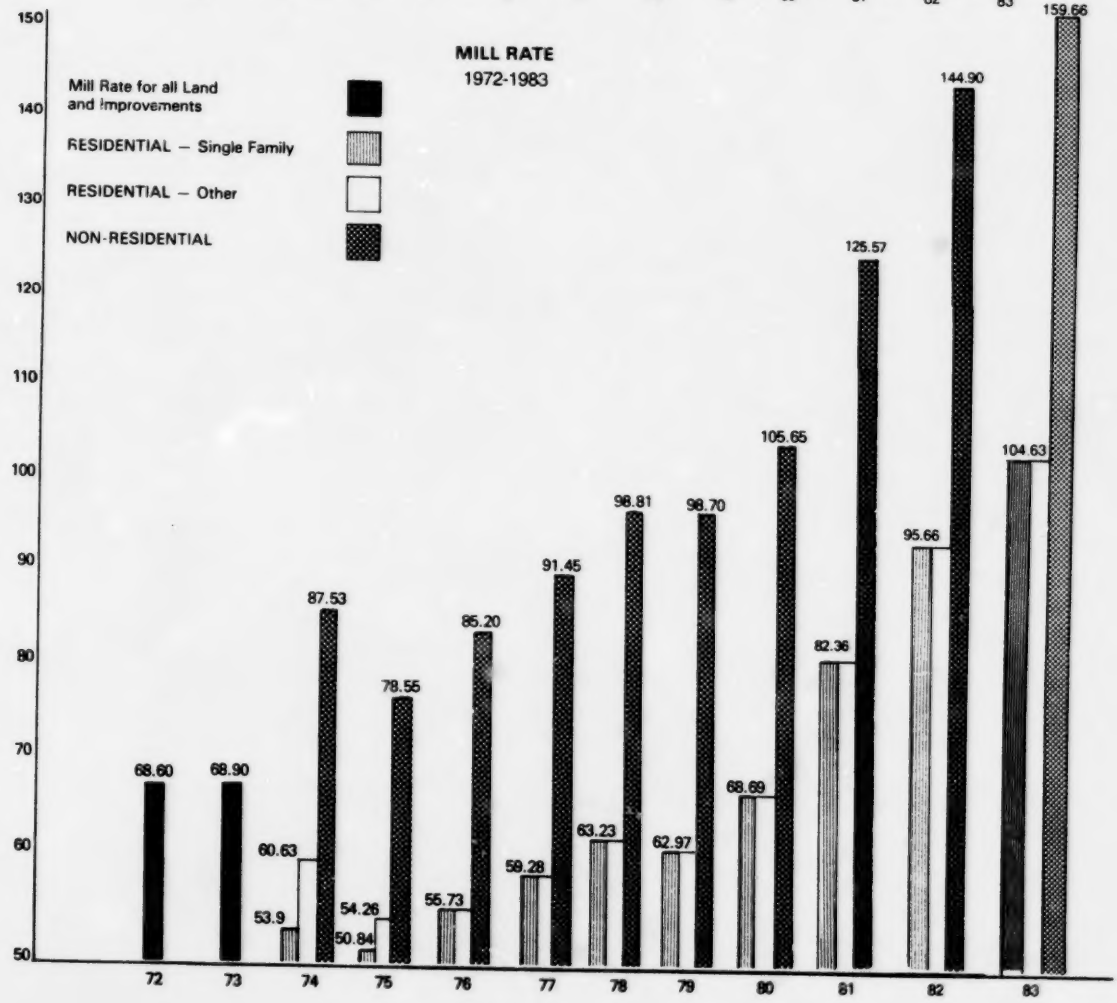
TAX STRUCTURE

ASSESSMENT VALUES SUBJECT TO TAXATION

YEAR	LAND	BUILDINGS	TOTAL
1977	$ 845,232,260	$1,013,609,032	$1,858,841,292
1978	$ 885,633,110	$1,104,359,620	$1,989,992,730
1979	$ 899,610,850	$1,199,274,070	$2,098,884,920
1980	$ 931,119,730	$1,349,280,820	$2,280,400,550
1981	$ 997,545,370	$1,491,801,990	$2,489,347,360
1982	$1,034,755,020	$1,676,247,220	$2,711,002,240
1983	$1,041,218,690	$1,805,568,340	$2,846,787,030

In addition to assessments that are directly subject to taxation, there is an additional assessment not subject to taxation amounting to approximately 20% of subject-to-taxation assessment.


Million
2,800
2,600
2,400
2,200
2,000
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
ASSESSMENT
VALUE SUBJECT TO TAXATION
1972-1983
Land
Buildings
1,006.2
1,078
1,159.5
1,677.7
1,754.9
1,858.8
1,990.00
2,098.9
2,280.4
2,489.3
2,711
2,846.8
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83


150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
MILL RATE
1972-1983
Mill Rate for all Land and Improvements
RESIDENTIAL – Single Family
RESIDENTIAL – Other
NON-RESIDENTIAL
68.60
68.90
60.63
53.9
87.53
54.26
50.84
78.55
55.73
85.20
58.28
91.45
63.23
98.81
62.97
98.70
68.69
105.65
82.36
125.57
95.66
144.90
104.63
159.66
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83

Tax Structure Cont'd.

BASIS OF ASSESSMENT

Land is assessed at 65% of its 1972 market value.

Buildings are assessed at 45% of their 1963 replacement value depreciated to 1974.

BUSINESS ASSESSMENT & TAX

All businesses, trades and professions are assessed each year for a sum equal to the full annual rental value of their business premises, whether land, buildings or both. The tax rate on all businesses was 17.15% of assessed rental value in 1983.

RESIDENTIAL TAX STRUCTURE

Year	Single Family	Other	Non-Residential
1977	59.28	59.28	91.45
1978	63.23	63.23	98.81
1979	62.97	62.97	98.70
1980	68.69	68.69	105.65
1981	82.36	82.36	125.57
1982	95.66	95.66	144.90
1983	104.63	104.63	159.66

The Royal Trust survey of Canadian House Prices, value date July 1, 1983, shows the following indications for property taxes across Canada.

METROPOLITAN AREA	TAXES
Calgary (South West)	**$1,040**
Edmonton (West End)	$1,290
Sherwood Park (Edmonton)	$1,105
Red Deer	$1,108
North Vancouver	$1,500
Richmond (Vancouver)	$1,200
Victoria	$1,160
Regina	$1,300
Saskatoon	$1,200
Winnipeg (North Kildonan)	$1,400
Windsor	$1,380
Ottawa	$1,350
Toronto (Scarborough)	$1,450
Montreal (Pointe Claire)	$1,200
Quebec City (Ste Foy)	$1,350
Halifax	$1,540
St. John, N.B.	$ 625
St. John's, Nfld.	$ 755

Tax Structure Cont'd.

A taxpayer profile, prepared by The Provincial Treasurer, shows that in Alberta, a married man with two dependent children, making an income of $30,000 a year with a set life style, pays the least in provincial taxes.

This comparison is reproduced here for your information.

Major Provincial Tax Rates

In the Budget Address of 24-Mar-83, the Provincial Treasurer noted that Albertans enjoy, by a wide margin, the lowest tax rates in the country. As a consequence of lower rates and absence from the provincial tax system of both retail sales tax and gasoline tax, a family of four with a $30,000 income in Alberta would pay only $1,800 in provincial taxes. A similar family in British Columbia would pay over $2,700, while an Ontario family would pay $3,300.

The major provincial tax rates are summarized in the following table.

	Personal Income Tax[a] (%)	Retail Sales Tax (%)	Gasoline Tax (%)	Tobacco Tax (¢/cig)	Health Care Premiums[b]		Corporate Income Tax[c] (%)	Capital Tax (%)
					Individual ($)	Family ($)		
British Columbia	44.0	6	20	1.60	180	384	8/16	0.20
Alberta	38.5	—	—	1.48	168	336	5/11	—
Saskatchewan	51.0	5	—	1.68	—	—	10/14	0.30
Manitoba	54.0	6	19	2.10	—	—	10/16	0.20
Ontario	48.0	7	20	2.04	324	648	0/13/14	0.30
Quebec	—	9	40	2.03	—	—	3/5.5/13	0.45
New Brunswick	55.5	8	16	1.84	—	—	9/14	—
Prince Edward Island	52.5	10	22	1.00	—	—	10	—
Nova Scotia	56.5	10	20	1.40	—	—	10/15	—
Newfoundland	60.0	12	22	4.28	—	—	12/16	—

[a] Personal Income Tax. Expressed as a percentage of basic federal tax except for Quebec where the tax rate ranges from 13 to 33% of Quebec taxable income.

[b] Health Care Premiums. British Columbia's rate for families of thee or more members. Alberta's rate at July 1, 1983. Quebec has a 3% payroll tax to finance its Health Services Fund, and Manitoba has a 1.5% Health and Post-Secondary Education Levy (payroll tax).

[c] Corporate Income Tax. Small business rate is first, followed by the general rate. Ontario has a two-year tax holiday for small businesses for taxation years ending between May 13, 1982 and May 14, 1984. The middle rate in Ontario and Quebec is on income which qualifies for the federal manufacturing and processing deduction, and income from mining, logging, farming and fishing.

Municipal Services

Glenmore Reservoir

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

STREETS AND ROADS

Efficient and ready access to different parts of the city, for people, goods and services, is a must if the city is to remain viable, not only from a business standpoint but also for the daily living requirements of its inhabitants.

The following is a statistical summary of streets and roads in Calgary:

TYPE	EXISTING AT END OF 1981		EXISTING AT END OF 1982	
	km	miles	km	miles
Paved Roads	2,712	1,685	2,887	1,794
Graded & Gravelled Roads	140	87	140	87
Oiled Roads	96	60	96	60
Unimproved Roads	29	18	29	18
Graded & Gravelled Lanes	1,136	706	1,166	725
Concrete Lanes	7	4	7	4
Paved Lanes	79	49	81	50
Concrete Walks	3,299	2,050	3,368	2,093
Asphalt Walks	6	4	7	4
Curbs & Gutters	5,312	3,301	5,537	3,441

Capital expenditures by the City on streets and roads once again exceeded $100 million in 1982, totalling $110,352,000.

STREET CLEANING, SNOW & ICE CONTROL, STREET REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE

The following expenditures were made on the below items in 1981 and 1982:

	1981	1982
Street Repairs & Maintenance	$ 7,982,000	$ 7,409,000
Asphalt Surface Overlay	$ 2,824,000	$ 3,856,000
Snow and Ice Control	$ 4,231,000	$ 8,093,798
Street Cleaning	$ 3,818,000	$ 4,236,000
TOTAL	$18,855,000	$23,593,798

Street cleaning consists of two major operations, e.g.: spring cleaning to remove the dirt and sand dumped on city streets during the winter, and summer cleaning to sweep and flush streets during the summer.

WATER SYSTEM

The Calgary water system is a public utility owned and operated by the City of Calgary. It is established in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Government Act of Alberta.

F 1052 (R83-01)
THE CITY OF CALGARY
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

WATER RATES
JANUARY 1st, 1983

GENERAL SERVICE METERED WATER RATE					
VOLUME (GALLONS)	RATE PER 1000GALLONS		VOLUME (CUBIC METRES)	RATE PER CUBIC METRE	
	WITHIN CITY	OUTSIDE CITY		WITHIN CITY	OUTSIDE CITY
FIRST 5,000	$2.440	$2.726	FIRST 23	$0.5367	$0.5996
NEXT5,000	$2.223	$2.487	NEXT 23	$0.4878	$0.5459
NEXT20,000	$1.975	$2.199	NEXT 91	$0.4340	$0.4833
NEXT30,000	$1.600	$1.793	NEXT 136	$0.3514	$0.3939
NEXT90,000	$1.108	$1.220	NEXT 409	$0.2438	$0.2685
NEXT350,000	$0.9970	$1.119	NEXT 1,591	$0.2193	$0.2462
ALL OVER 500,000	$0.8422	$0.9360	ALL OVER 2,273	$0.1853	$0.2059

MINIMUM CHARGE ON GENERAL SERVICE WATER METERS			
		WITHIN CITY	OUTSIDE CITY
15mm	METER (INCL. 20mm SERVICE LINE) PER MONTH	$12.16	$12.16
20mm	METER, PER MONTH	$13.39	$13.39
25mm	METER, PER MONTH	$15.90	$15.90
40mm	METER, PER MONTH	$30.11	$30.11
50mm	METER, PER MONTH	$42.16	$42.16
80mm	METER, PER MONTH	$60.24	$60.24
100mm	METER, PER MONTH	$90.36	$90.36
150mm	METER, PER MONTH	$150.54	$150.54
200mm	METER, PER MONTH	$192.71	$192.71
250mm	METER, PER MONTH	$234.89	$234.89

RESIDENTIAL METERED WATER RATE

GALLONS - Monthly Service Charge of $7.21 plus $1.264 per 1,000 gals. per month

CUBIC METRES - Monthly Service Charge of $7.21 plus $0.2781 per cubic metre per month

RESIDENTIAL FLAT RATE

Minimum monthly charge $10.86 per service

Single Family Dwelling

$1.438 per thousand square feet of lot area, plus
$0.7015 per thousand dollars of the undepreciated assessed value of the improvements as shown on the City's Assessment Department records.

Duplexes

Each unit of a duplex supplied by a separate unmetered water service pipe will be assessed at one-half the amount of the 'Single Family Dwelling' rate.

New Homes Not Yet Assessed

Will be charge on an interim rate of $2.864 per thousand square feet of lot area, or $10.86 minimum, whichever is greater.

PRIVATE FIRE SERVICE EQUIPMENT	RATES PER MONTH
Fire Service Pipes	
Service Pipe Size 100mm and under	$20.72
Service Pipe Size over 100mm and under 200mm	$27.78
Service Pipe Size 200mm and over	$32.86
Individual Hydrants each	$7.53

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Lift and gravity with 26 sanitary and 14 storm lift stations with capacities ranging from 6.3 to 914.8 litres (1.38 to 201 gallons) per second installed in areas of the city where they are needed.

Sewage Treatment Plants

Calgary operates two sewage treatment plants to provide treatment of its sewage prior to discharge to the Bow River.

By the end of 1982, these were the following sewer installations in the city:

Sanitary	2,598.3 km (1,616 miles)
Storm	2,028.8 km (1,261 miles)
Sewer Connections	171,800
Catch Basins	34,763

Special disposal facilities are provided by the City for such materials at its East Calgary sanitary landfill site. Tertiary treatment, which primarily entails the removal of phosphorus and nitrogen from effluent, is now carried out at both plants.

Rates

Sewage treatment in Calgary is based on the user pay philosophy. Ordinary sewage charges have been 60% of the users' water bill since 1971, and this rate was increased to 75% of the water bill in 1981. Industries are given direct incentives to pretreat their sewage before it enters the City system.

STORM SEWERS

Calgary operates a separate storm sewer system that has been continually extended and upgraded as required by urban expansion.

PEST, ANIMAL AND LITTER CONTROL

Calgary has extensive facilities and is well organized in this area. Stray pets, domestic animals, wildlife and pests are being impounded, destroyed or otherwise brought under control. Anti-litter campaigns are periodically conducted and anti-litter bylaws enforced to help keep Calgary clean.

GARBAGE

Residential

The City is responsible for all residential collection from single-family, condominiums, and fourplexes on a weekly basis.

Commerical and Industrial

Commercial and industrial garbage is collected by City crews, private contractors or company-owned vehicles. The City provides service at no charge for .75 cubic metre/premise/week where hand collection is made from a City street. For collections over .75 cubic metres, charges apply. Special commercial and industrial collection is available on contract from the City Sanitation Division or through private contractors.

ELECTRIC POWER SOURCES

The City of Calgary Electric System is the second largest electrical utility in Alberta. It distributes electric power within the city and a portion of the adjacent municipalities of Foothills and Rockyview--an area of 705 sq. km. (271 sq. mi.), as of Dec. 31, 1981.

Supplier

TransAlta Utilities Corporation, Head Office, Calgary.

Availability

Over 80% of Calgary's electric supply comes from thermal coal, the balance from hydro. The abundance of low-cost coal reserves in Alberta ensures an excellent long-term supply of electricity to Calgary at reasonable prices.

Nominal System Voltages Used (60 cycles AC)

SECONDARY VOLTAGES

120 Volts	1 phase	2 wire
120/240 Volts	1 phase	3 wire
120/208Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
277/480Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
347/600Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire

PRIMARY UTILITY OPERATING VOLTAGES

2400/4160Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
7620/13200Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
14400/24940Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
69000Y Volts	3 phase	3 wire

The City of Calgary Electric System will provide information on the availability of any particular voltage and conditions of supply in a specific location on request.

ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION

YEAR	KILOWATT HOURS
1977	3,365,306,000
1978	3,643,211,000
1979	3,943,388,000
1980	4,325,142,000
1981	4,705,745,000
1982	5,128,452,000

Electric services as of December 31, 1982 (Total Number)

Residential	212,558
Non Residential	21,942
Temporary	3,697
TOTAL	238,197

Interruption of Service

Nominal and of no significance.

THE CITY OF CALGARY
ELECTRIC SYSTEM

ELECTRICITY RATES

"Sunshine City of the Foothills"

Calgary
ALBERTA

City of Calgary Electric System

The City of Calgary Electric System is Canada's sixth largest Municipal Electric Utility, having a net capital investment in excess of $121,000,000.00 and serving an area in excess of 684 square km which includes the City of Calgary and adjacent portions of the municipalities of Foothills and Rockyview.

Please direct all enquiries:

For account information to The City of Calgary Utility Customer Accounting Division, 323 - 7 Avenue S.E., P.O. Box 2100, Calgary T2P 2M5, Phone 233-2121

For information concerning service voltages, conditions of supply and rates for non-standard load characteristics to The City of Calgary Electric System, 2808 Spiller Road S.E., P.O. Box 2100, Calgary, T2P 2M5, Phone 268-2923.

ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION –

1940	89,839,000 kilowatt hours.
1945	128,639,840 kilowatt hours.
1950	189,821,040 kilowatt hours.
1955	333,500,440 kilowatt hours.
1960	650,397,600 kilowatt hours.
1965	1,073,196,000 kilowatt hours.
1970	1,899,624,000 kilowatt hours.
1975	2,983,416,000 kilowatt hours.
1978	3,643,211,000 kilowatt hours.
1979	3,943,388,000 kilowatt hours.
1980	4,325,142,000 kilowatt hours.
1981	4,705,745,000 kilowatt hours.

NUMBER OF ELECTRIC SERVICES AS AT DEC. 31, 1981

Residential	204,611
Non-Residential	26,222
Total services	230,833

NOMINAL SYSTEM VOLTAGES USED BY THE CITY OF CALGARY ELECTRIC SYSTEM–(60 cycles AC)

Secondary Voltages

120 Volts	1 phase	2 wire
120/240 Volts	1 phase	3 wire
120/208Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
277/480Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
347/600Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire

Primary Utility Operating Voltages

2400/4160Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
7620/13200Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
14400/24940Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
69000 Y Volts	3 phase	3 wire

Information regarding the availability of any particular voltage in a specific location will be provided on request.

January 1, 1983

RESIDENTIAL RATE

$6.05 per service per month plus 4.20¢ per kilowatt hour. Minimum charge - $6.05 per service per month.

THE GENERAL SERVICE ENERGY RATE

Applicable: To metered services where energy consumption is less than 7,000 kW.h per month.

First 200 kW.h per month @ 15.20 cents per kW.h
Next 800 kW.h per month @ 8.70 cents per kW.h
All additional kW.h per month @ 7.20 cents per kW.h

Minimum Charge: The greater of $8.45 per service per month or $6.30 per kV.A. of measured or estimated demand.

THE GENERAL SERVICE DEMAND - ENERGY RATE

Applicable: To demand-energy metered services where energy consumption is greater than 7,000 kW.h per month.

First	3,500 kW.h per month	@ 8.00 cents per kW.h
Next*	100 kW.h per kV.A per month	@ 7.20 cents per kW.h
Next*	100 kW.h per kV.A per month	@ 3.70 cents per kW.h
Next	100,000 kW.h per month	@ 2.50 per kW.h
All additional kW.h per month		@ 2.00 cents per kW.h

*kW.h in these blocks are calculated as kV.A. of billing demand multiplied by 100.

Minimum Charge: $6.30 per month per kV.A. of billing demand except as otherwise provided for.

DETERMINATION OF DEMAND

Standard billing demand shall be the greater of:

(a) The previous "winter peak demand" kV.A.

(b) The highest kV.A. demand established since the previous annual re-set date for the demand meter, which normally occurs not later than November 30th of each year.

(c) 35 kV.A. or such higher value as otherwise provided for.

A modified determination of billing demand shall be applicable where a substantial amount of "off-peak" electrically driven refrigerated air conditioning is being utilized.

Demand is within the scope of customer's control and is directly related to the degree of loading and the power factor characteristics of the service.

LARGE INDUSTRIAL RATE (High load factor)

Information regarding large industrial power requirements in designated industrial areas and for special applications having non-standard load characteristics, will be provided on request.

METERING

Secondary voltage metering is standard except on loads in excess of 3000 kV.A. in the network area. Where technically desirable, primary voltage metering is available to industrial customers with more than 500 kV.A. of demand load in designated industrial areas, by special permission for specific installations.

NATURAL GAS

Source

All gas requirements, domestic, commercial and industrial can be met in Calgary, even during maximum use periods. In addition to the City's supply of gas from nearby wells and pipelines, the system is boosted by storage fields that are repressured in off-peak periods for use during periods of heavy demand.

Supplier

Canadian Western Natural Gas Company Limited, Head Office, Calgary.

Energy Rating

Approximately 38.6 MJ's per cubic metre with a specific gravity averaging 0.595 (at 101.325 kilopascals and 15°C or 59°F).

TJ - Terra Joule = 1,000,000 million Joules
GJ - Giga Joule = 1,000 million Joules
MJ - Mega Joule = 1,000 Joules
Joule is a metric measure of energy. Approximate conversion to volume measure - 1,055 Joules = 1 British Thermal Unit (BTU); 1,000 BTU's = 1 cubic foot.

Customers

In 1982, the company served 269,900 customers, these were made up as follows:

Residential	246,262
Commercial	23,368
Industrial	181
Irrigation	35
Gas Alberta	53
Sales to Northern Util. Ltd.	1
TOTAL	269,900

Interruption of Service

None.

NATURAL GAS COSTS IN CALGARY (Based on Rates effective August 1, 1983.)

(a) Average Residential Account

Assuming average consumption of 200 GJ's per year, annual natural gas costs will be:

Fixed charge: $9.50 x 12	$ 114.00
Charge for natural gas use: 200 GJ's x $2.659/GJ	531.80
Sub Total	645.80
Less Alberta Income Tax Rebate (5.50%)	-35.52
Add Revenue Tax Rider (11.11%)	+71.75
TOTAL ANNUAL COST	$ 682.03

(b) Small Commercial Account

Assuming consumption of 5,000 GJ's per year, annual natural gas cost will be:

Fixed charge: $9.50 x 12	$ 114.00
Charge for natural gas use: 5,000 GJ's x $2.659/GJ	13,295.00
Sub Total	13,409.00
Less Alberta Income Tax Rebate (5.50%)	-737.50
Add Revenue Tax Rider (11.11%)	+1,489.74
TOTAL ANNUAL COST	$14,161.24

(c) Large Commercial Account

Assuming consumption of 15,000 GJ's per year, annual natural gas cost will be:

Fixed charge $125.00 x 12	$ 1,500.00
Charge for natural gas use: 15,000 GJ's x $2.449/GJ	36,735.00
Sub Total	38,235.00
Less Alberta Income Tax Rebate (3.40%)	-1,299.99
Add Revenue Tax Rider (11.11%)	+4,247.91
TOTAL ANNUAL COST	$41,182.92

(d) Industrial Account (where 40% of annual consumption is between May 1 and October 31)

Fixed Charge: $125.00 x 12	$ 1,500.00
Demand charge say 70 GJ's x 5.25/GJ x 12	4,410.00
Charge for natural gas use: 15,000 GJ's x $2.219	33,285.00
Sub Total	$39,195.00
Less Alberta Income Tax Rebate (2.40%)	-960.28
Add Revenue Tax Rider (11.11%)	+4,345.96
TOTAL ANNUAL COST	$42,580.68

For further information, please call Canadian Western Natural Gas Company Limited, Marketing Department (403) 245-7740.

*NOTE: Income tax rebate subject to change.

Police Service

POLICE SERVICES

Most police services in Calgary are performed by the City's own extensive Police Department. The rest is handled by the less visible, but equally important, Calgary detachment of the RCMP.

CALGARY CITY POLICE

The entire system is coordinated by the Chief of Police and his staff, while general policy direction is the responsibility of the Police Commission which is appointed by City Council.

Size of Force

As of December 31, 1982, the authorized strength of the Police Service was:

Police Personnel	1,226
Civilian Personnel	321
TOTAL	1,547

Vehicles:

Cars, Trucks and Vans	432
Motorcycles & 3-Wheelers	39
TOTAL	471

Police to population ratio - 1 to 518

Computerization

Computerized information systems are updated to include not only Police Information Management but Personnel Information, Traffic Accident Match-up, and an Account and Management Report System.

Crime Statistics

Year	Crime Rate per 1,000 pop.	Motor Vehicle Accident Rate per 1,000 pop.
1978	74.0	40.8
1979	82.8	46.9
1980	91.1	58.0
1981	73.4	56.3
1982	73.9	52.2

Community Services

Crime Prevention Officers offer Lady Beware, Block Watch, robbery prevention instruction throughout the city and assistance to the Crime Stoppers Program.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The RCMP is the only federal police service and is responsible for the enforcement of all federal laws. In Alberta, the RCMP serves as provincial police, as is the case in all provinces except Ontario and Quebec. In this role, they enforce provincial statutes as well as the Criminal Code of Canada.

Calgary Subdivision

This subdivision, is headquartered at 920 - 16th Avenue N.E. It falls under the direct jurisdiction of Division Headquarters located at Edmonton and National Headquarters in Ottawa.

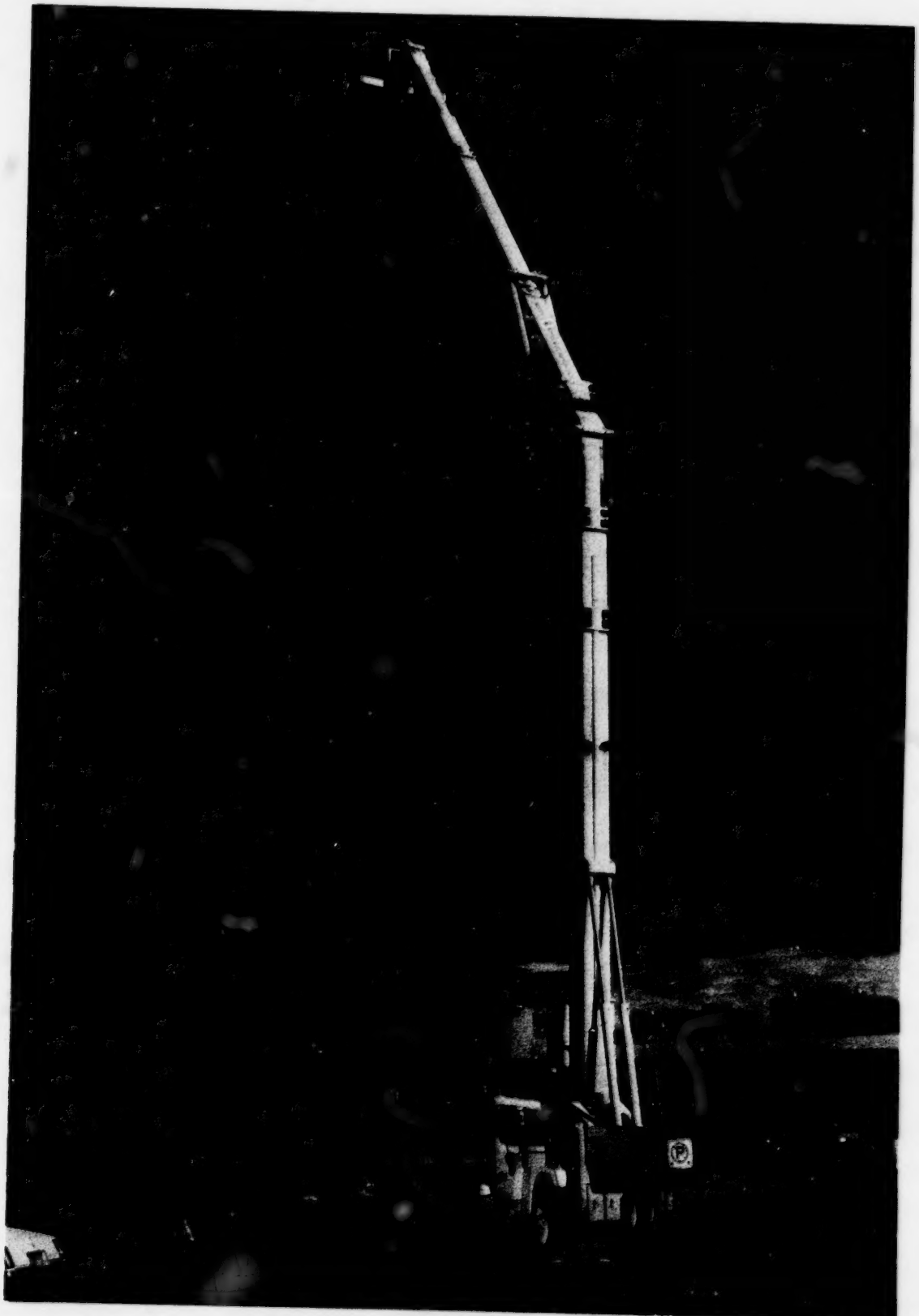
Size of Force

Total staff as of August 4, 1983, was 424 made up as follows:

Police Officers	6
Regular Members	303
Special Constables	50
Civilian Specialists	22
TOTAL	381
Civilians	43
TOTAL	424
Vehicles	153

Computerization

The Calgary subdivision is linked by a high-speed computer terminal with the RCMP data center in Ottawa for rapid updating and retrieval of police information. The Calgary subdivision computer is hooked up to the Interpol computers and the City of Calgary Police Service Computer.



Firebird 150

FIRE PROTECTION

Fire protection services in Calgary have kept pace with the growth and development of the city and have been extended into new areas achieving a high level of sophistication.

The fire loss experience of this city over the past five years has been very satisfactory. Taking into consideration the effect of inflation on property values in the city and the high levels of new construction, actual fire losses are down in terms of the percentage of total property values.

The following table outlines Calgary's fire losses:

1978	$12,154,745
1979	$ 9,430,772
1980*	$13,170,770
1981	$19,647,389
1982	$13,989,233

* Includes one fire at Airport - estimate dollar loss $7,300,000.

Insurance Classification

Once every seven years a Fire Underwriters Survey is undertaken in Calgary by the Fire Underwriters Insurers' Advisory Organization. As a result of the most recent survey, their report of January 1980 states that the City of Calgary has improved from a Class 3 to a Class 2 fire insurance classification. This places Calgary among the most favourable fire insurance classifications in Canada along with Winnipeg, Toronto and Vancouver. There are no Class 1 cities in Canada.

Personnel

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
TOTAL PERSONNEL	1,014	1,093	1,145	1,217	1,277

Equipment

Fire Division

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
TOTAL	74	81	92	103	104

Ambulance Division

Ambulances	18	16	25	28	30
GRAND TOTAL (equipment)	92	97	117	131	134

Fire Prevention and Investigation

In 1951, Calgary's fire department established a Fire Prevention Bureau to reduce the incidence of fire in the city.

Disaster and Emergency Services

The Calgary Fire Department operates the Disaster Services Agency as outlined in the Disaster Services Act of the Province of Alberta. The Fire Chief is the director of this agency with a coordinator to assist in operating it. The Calgary Fire Department communications centre receives alarms through the "911" Emergency Switchboard and dispatches emergency equipment when life and property are endangered.

Transportation

Calgary International Airport

TRANSPORTATION

AIR SERVICES

CALGARY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Calgary has one of the best and largest airport facilities in Canada located just 12 kilometres (7.5 miles) from the central business district connected by a high-capacity access road.

The airport has three hard-surfaced runways at an elevation of 1,084.2 metres (3,557 ft). Long-range planning has protected the airport from urban encroachment by preventing development near runway approaches. Ownership of the Calgary International Airport rests with the Department of Transport.

Runway #1	16-34	3,863.3m x 61m	12,675' x 200'	(N-S)
Runway #2	10-28	2,438.4m x 61m	8,000' x 200'	(NW-SE)
Runway #3	07-25	1,889.8m x 61m	6,200' x 200'	(E-W)

In addition to the new terminal, there are 19 hangars.

Communications & Weather Services

Transport Canada provides complete round-the-clock ground-to-air communications and Environment Canada provides 24 hour weather services.

Navigational Aids

A complete aircraft movement facility with air traffic control, instrument landing system and precision approach radar is in place to ensure full all-weather operation of the airport.

Customs Service

Complete customs services are in operation 24 hours daily.

Primary Airlines Using Airport

Airlines	Country
Air Canada	Canada
Cascade	U.S.A.
CP Air	Canada
Lufthansa	Germany
Pacific Western Airlines Ltd.	Canada
Time Air Ltd.	Canada
United Airlines	U.S.A.
Wardair Canada (1975) Ltd.	Canada
Western Airlines	U.S.A.

Passenger traffic and cargo out of Calgary International has more than tripled since 1970.

Airport Traffic

AIRPORT STATISTICS

Date	Landings & Take-Offs	Scheduled Passengers Deplaned & Enplaned (000's)	Total Aircraft Clearing Customs	Total Passengers Clearing Customs	Freight, Express & Mail In & Out (in 000's kg) (tonnes)
1977	208,170	2,593	8,191	370,831	22,112
1978	196,576	2,926	8,806	428,671	24,037
1979	225,618	3,585	6,131	527,400	27,621
1980	235,525	4,291	10,600	507,376	22,963
1981 (prelim.)	233,170	4,602	11,400	536,846	25,964

Source: Statistics Canada, "Airport Activity Statistics & Canada Customs, Calgary Branch".

Regularly-scheduled international flights originating out of Calgary of major importance are as follows:

(1) Air Canada to Chicago
(2) Air Canada to New York
(3) Air Canada & Western Airlines to Los Angeles
(4) Air Canada & United Airlines to San Francisco
(5) Air Canada to London, England
(6) Air Canada & Lufthansa to Frankfurt
(7) CP Air to Amsterdam
(8) Western Airlines to Denver, Dallas/Fort Worth, Anchorage and Los Angeles
(9) Cascade Airways to Spokane, Wash.

Fixed base operator service is provided for private aircraft at Field Aviation West Ltd. (Esso), International Jet Air Ltd. (Esso), Executive Flight Centre Ltd. (Gulf), Alberta Northern and Innotech Aviation Ltd. (Texaco). Customs inspection is available to General Aviation adjacent to the Old Air Terminal Building. 25% of all corporate aircraft in Canada are based in Calgary.

SPRINGBANK AIRPORT

To ease circuit congestion and to improve air safety at Calgary International Airport, Transport Canada built a satellite airport at Springbank, eight miles west of the city limits beside the Trans Canada Highway.

There are two asphalt runways at 1,200 metres (3,937 ft) elevations:

(1) 16-34	914.4m x 22.9m	3,000' x 75'	N-S
(2) 07-25	1036.6m x 30.5m	3,400' x 100'	E-W

Additional facilities consist of an air traffic control tower, servicing for light aircraft, several flight training schools and some public facilities.

Springbank Airport Cont'd.

The use of the airport is well established as is indicated by the following statistics:

YEAR	AIRCRAFT MOVEMENT *
1977	48,338
1978	48,094
1979	58,664
1980	57,281
1981	60,912
1982	47,783

* Itinerant Movement - one in which the aircraft enters or leaves the airport tower control zone.

HELICOPTER SERVICES

There are a number of companies providing a complete line of helicopter services out of Calgary. A downtown heliport provides helicopter landing facilities for Calgary's central business district.

RAILWAYS

Freight Services

Railway freight services in Calgary are provided for by Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.) and Canadian National Railway (C.N.R.). Calgary is on the main transcontinental line of the C.P.R., while the C.N.R. provides north-south services. The Calgary C.P.R. and C.N.R. share their trackage to and from the major industrial areas.

Passenger Service

Via Rail Canada Inc. provides the City of Calgary with passenger services to the major cities across Canada.

BUS SERVICE

Local

City-wide passenger bus service is provided for by Calgary Transit. As of June 1983, Calgary Transit provides the following:

Bus Routes	80	
Motor buses	705	
Light Rail vehicles	30	
Total Passengers Carried:		1982 - 70,773,841
		1972 - 32,783,714

Long distance

Regularly scheduled services are provided to most points in Alberta, Canada and the rest of North America by Greyhound Lines of Canada Ltd. Additional services are provided by Pacific Western Transportation Ltd.

TRUCK TRANSPORT

Trucking is a complex and highly specialized industry in Calgary which provides the city with as complete a range of highly-competitive services as can be found anywhere.

Many carriers are specialized in their services and offer their customers customized service.

Calgary has hundreds of trucking firms ranging from the single-unit, privately-owned companies to giant international carriers. In addition, there are hundreds of U.S. and Canadian carriers coming into Calgary providing efficient and economical transportation to any point on the continent.

The for-hire trucking industry in Alberta is represented by the Alberta Trucking Association with some 400 carrier members. The Association's head office is located in Calgary and maintains a branch office in Edmonton.

Calgary is also the office for the Western Tariff Bureau, an organization which, through its member companies, establishes truck transportation rates for use throughout Alberta.

WAREHOUSING

Most of Calgary's warehouse capacity is relatively new and is located in the city's industrial areas in approximately 2,000 buildings. In these industrial areas warehouses are provided with rail trackage and/or excellent road connections to the airport and highways leading in and out of the city.

CUSTOMS FACILITIES

The Alberta Regional Offices of Customs Canada have been located in Calgary since January 1975, one of 12 such offices located across Canada.

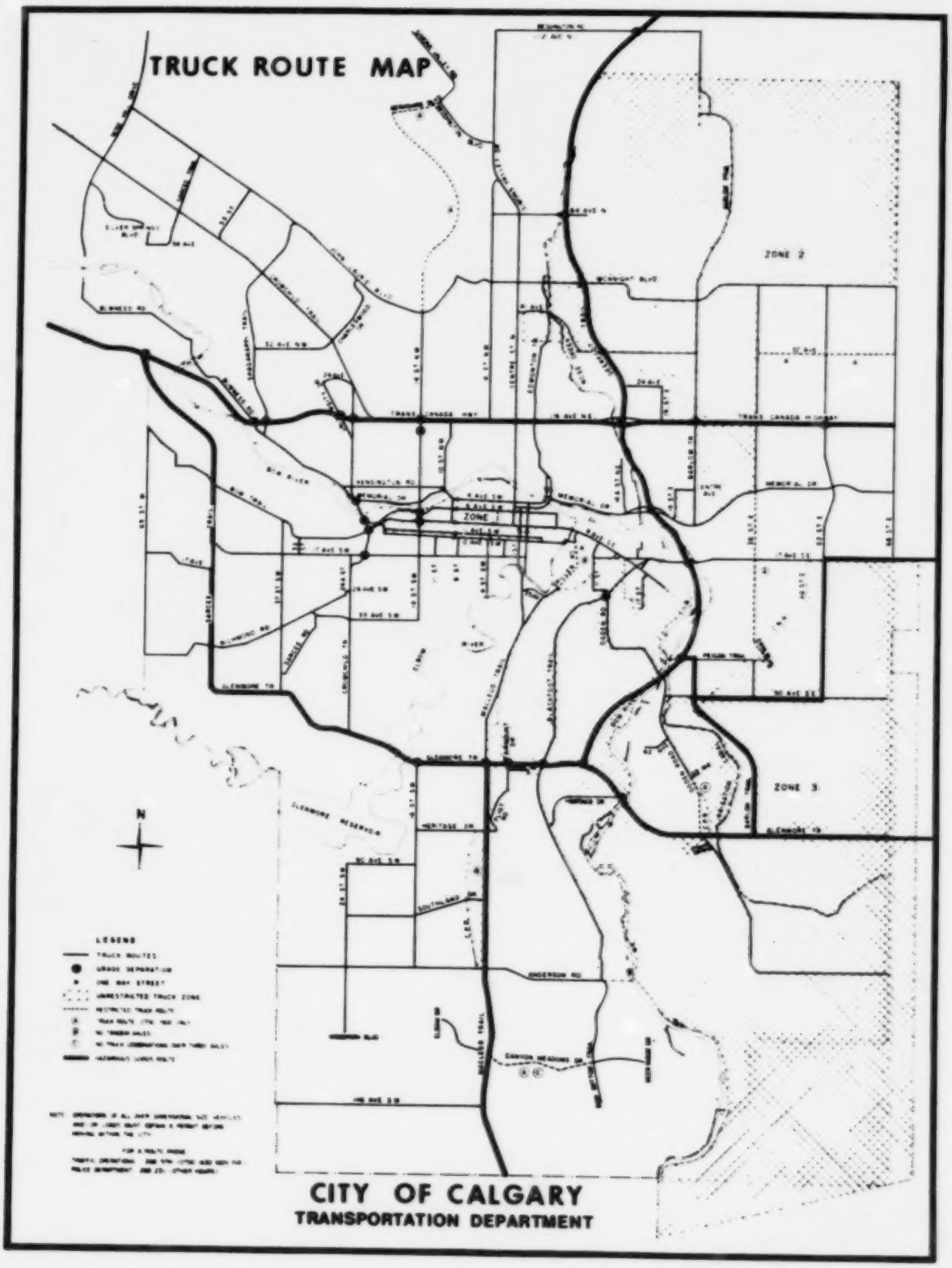
Two levels of customs service are available in Calgary. First, there are the regular port of entry services which cover the import of foreign goods into the city. Secondly, there are the services that go with a regional centre such as customs appraisals, drawbacks, refunds and remissions, customs investigations and general operational services. Customs service is provided for at the Calgary International Airport on a 24-hour basis.

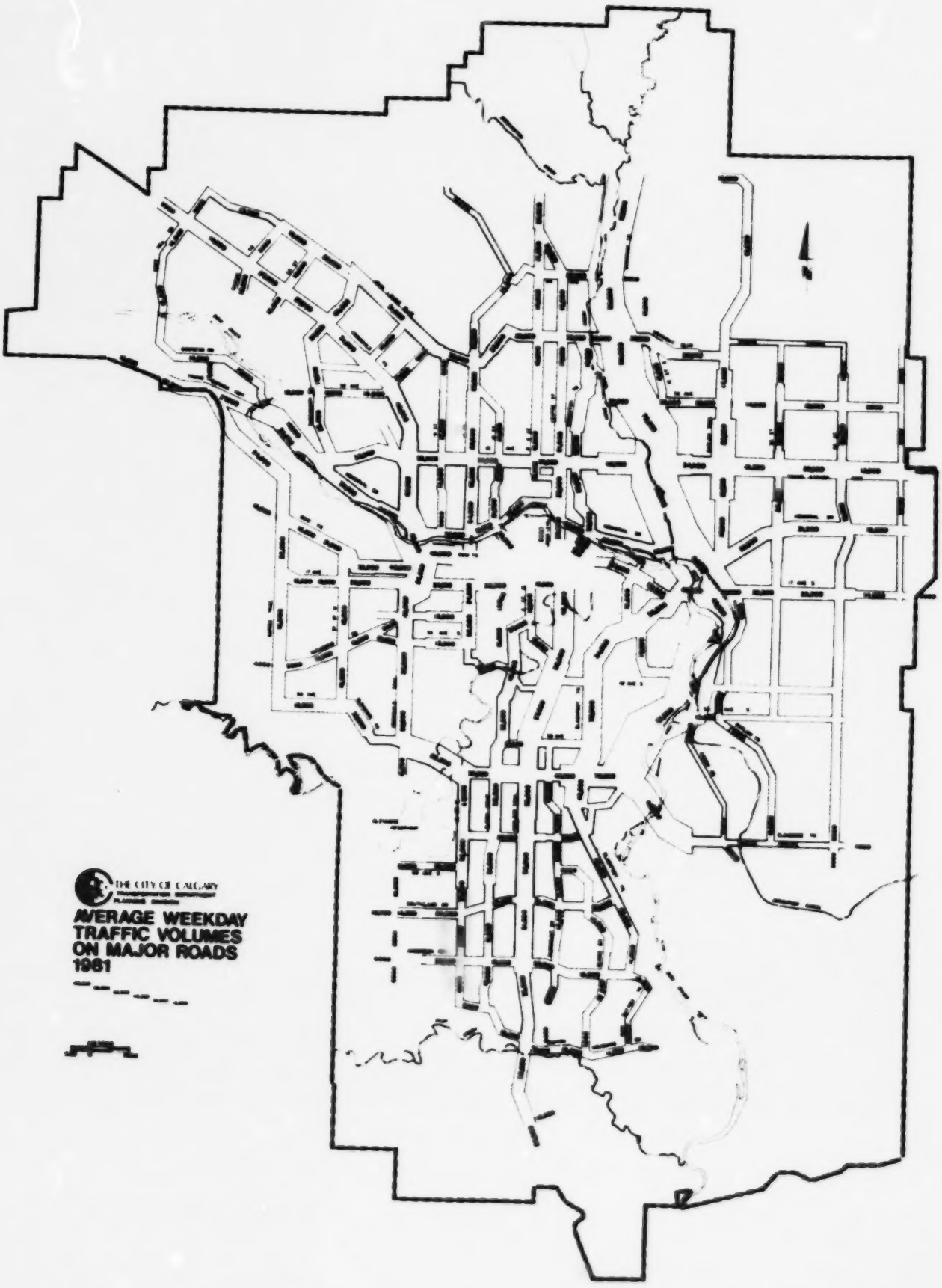
Sufferance Warehousing

A sufferance warehouse receiver holds imported goods before customs release. Such a facility in the form of a public highway sufferance warehouse is maintained at Canadian Freightways on Blackfoot Trail and 42nd Avenue S.E. It is operated as a separate entity--a Customs Officer is provided for by the main office as required. The railways, airlines and some of the forwarding companies also have their own sufferance warehouses.

Customs Brokers

There are 27 Customs Brokers in Calgary, providing complete services to importers and exporters.


TRUCK ROUTE MAP
ZONE 2
ZONE 1
ZONE 3
N
LEGEND
CITY OF CALGARY
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT


THE CITY OF CALGARY
AVERAGE WEEKDAY
TRAFFIC VOLUMES
ON MAJOR ROADS
1981

Finance

First Canadian Centre

FINANCE

STATUS AS FINANCIAL CENTRE

Calgary has historically been the financial centre of Alberta. It has been the home of Alberta's only stock exchange since 1929 and the centre of finance for the province since its inception. Cheque clearings in Calgary exceeded those of Winnipeg in 1977, and exceeded Vancouver in 1982. Calgary now is the financial centre for Western Canada.

A historical summary of cheques cashed in the four largest Western Canadian centres clearly illustrates Calgary's growing financial importance:

TOTAL CHEQUES CASHED (MILLIONS $'s)

	1960	1970	1980	1982
Calgary	$ 8,774	$28,896	$235,114	$382,836
Edmonton	$ 5,976	$21,107	$163,245	$247,738
Vancouver	$15,518	$50,154	$305,027	$324,390
Winnipeg	$18,826	$39,350	$158,264	$225,641

Source: Statistics Canada

In addition to investment and banking, major growth has taken place in all other financial institutions in the city, ranging from credit unions to mortgage and trust companies.

BANKING

The growth in the volume and range of banking services has been one of the most interesting developments that has taken place in Calgary.

CHEQUES CASHED IN ALBERTA AND CALGARY

1978 - 1982 (Millions of Dollars)

Year	Alberta	Calgary	% of Alberta Total
1978	$248,111	$137,338	55.4%
1979	$323,636	$182,632	56.4%
1980	$408,424	$235,114	57.6%
1981	$555,938	$335,147	60.3%
1982	$641,024	$382,836	59.7%

There were 211 bank branches in Calgary in August 1983, distributed as follows:

Bank of British Columbia	5
Bank of Montreal	40
Bank of Nova Scotia	35
Canadian Commercial Bank	1
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	47
Continental Bank	2
Mercantile Bank of Canada	1
National Bank	3
Northland Bank	1
Royal Bank of Canada	44
Toronto-Dominion	32
TOTAL	211

Finance Cont'd.

In addition to conventional banking, the major banks and credit unions in Calgary have set up a network of automated teller machines to provide 24-hour services.

Bank of Montreal	26
Bank of Nova Scotia	11
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	18
Royal Bank of Canada	27
Toronto Dominion Bank	17
Credit Unions	22
TOTAL	121

TREASURY BRANCHES

The Treasury Branches of Alberta were set up by the Alberta Government in the 1930's to expand the scope of financial services to Albertans, particularly in rural areas. In Calgary there are now eight Treasury Branches, a large divisional office and a clearing centre. They offer a wide range of banking services to the Calgary public.

MULTINATIONAL BANKS IN CALGARY

Calgary's business community now enjoys the advantages of having direct local access to the vast international money markets and services provided by multinational banks. The following 22 multinationals are located in Calgary:

BCCI Canada Inc. (Luxembourg)
Bank of America Canada Ltd. (U.S.A.)
Bank of Tokyo Canada Ltd. (Japan)
Banque Nationale de Paris (Canada) Inc. (France)
Barclays Bank of Canada Ltd. (U.K.)
Chase Manhattan Canada Limited (U.S.A.)
Chemical New York Canada Ltd. (U.S.A.)
Citibank Canada Corp. Ltd. (U.S.A.)
Continental Illinois Bank (Canada) Ltd. (U.S.A.)
Credit Lyonnais Canada Ltd. (France)
Credit Suisse (Switzerland)
First Chicago Investments Canada Ltd. (U.S.A.)
First Interstate Bank (U.S.A.)
Hong Kong Bank of Canada (Hong Kong)
Lloyd's Bank International Canada Ltd. (U.K.)
Midland Bank (U.K.)
National Westminster Bank of Canada (U.K.)
Societe Generale S.A. (Canada) Inc. (France)
Sumitomo Canada Limited (Japan)
Swiss Bank Corporation (Canada) Ltd. (Switzerland)
UBS Canada Ltd. (Switzerland)
Wells Fargo Bank Canada (Canadian Head Office) (U.S.A.)

STOCKS AND BONDS

Alberta Stock Exchange

The Alberta Stock Exchange, known formerly as the Calgary Stock Exchange, has been associated with Calgary since 1929. The volume of shares traded on this exchange was 126,130,894 shares worth $120,499,563 in 1982. The exchange now employs 14 people and Forty-four brokers are members of the Alberta Stock Exchange. The Alberta Chapter of the Investment Dealer Association of Canada is headquartered in Calgary.

Finance Cont'd.

TRUST COMPANIES

In 1983 there were 33 trust companies in Calgary.

Similar to the chartered banks, Calgary has become an important regional centre for the national trust companies located here.

CREDIT UNIONS

There are now 38 credit unions with 68 credit union offices in Calgary. As of April 30, 1983, Credit Unions in Calgary had 129,334 members, and $602 million in assets.

Of the loans, 65% are mortgages and 35% are personal and consumer loans. Only a very small percentage are business loans.

FINANCE COMPANIES

There are 40 finance companies in Calgary with a number of companies having more than one office in the city.

MORTGAGE COMPANIES

While mortgaging is a service that is provided by all of the above financial institutions as well as real estate and insurance companies, there is a growing number of companies in Calgary that specialize in this business. There are now over 150 such companies, most of them catering to homeowners who generally do not qualify for mortgages through regular channels.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

General Insurance Companies

Over 65 general insurance companies maintain offices in Calgary. Some of these are quite large and maintain a large staff to provide extensive services to their agents and customers.

General Insurance Agents

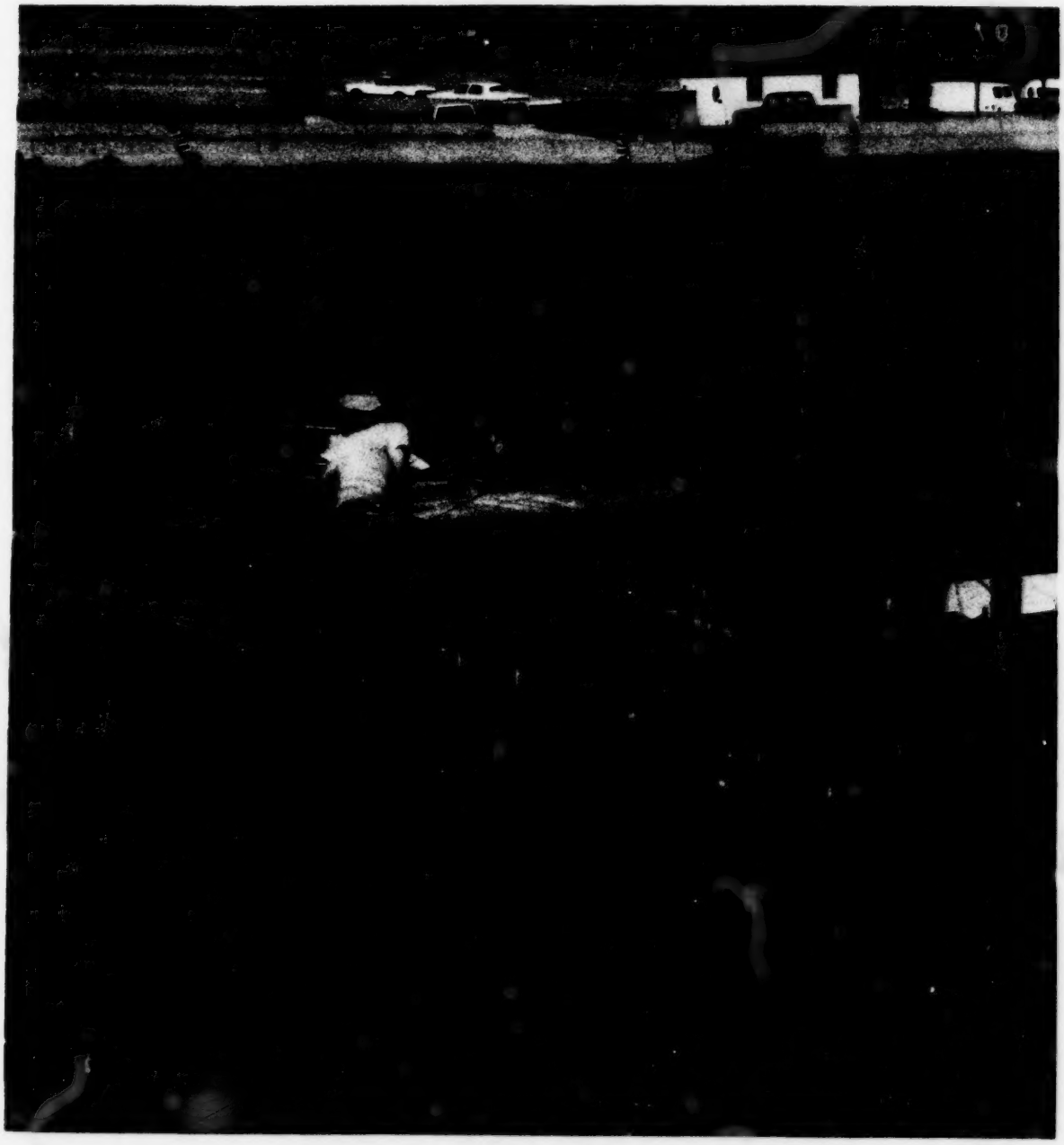
There are over 250 general insurance agencies in Calgary, ranging from the small one-man operation to the nation-wide brokerages employing a large staff and providing a complete range of insurance services.

Life Insurance Companies

There are almost 60 life insurance companies operating in Calgary. Most of these have large offices, often in more than one location. In addition, there are over 80 independent life insurance consultants and brokers in Calgary.

Insurance Companies with Head Offices in Calgary	Type
1. Associated Canadian Travelers	Life
2. Family Life Insurance Company	Life
3. Mennonite Mutual Relief Insurance	Fire
4. Paramount Life Insurance Company	Life
5. Rocky Mountain Life Insurance Company	Life
6. Sovereign General Insurance Company	Property
7. Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada	Life
8. Standard Guarantee Corporation	Guarantee and Credit
9. Western Union Insurance Company	Automobile

Labour



L.R.T. Construction

WORK FORCE

The following table illustrates the growth of the Calgary population and the growth of its workforce over the last five years.

Year	Work Force	Population
1977	256,000	487,569
1981	305,000	591,857
1982	340,000	623,133
1983	330,000	620,692

Salaries and Wage Rates in Calgary

The Alberta Bureau of Statistics released a report in August 1983 on 1982 salaries and wages in Alberta, including Calgary. Following are the average (mean) earnings in some of the general occupations in Calgary as of that date:

OCCUPATION	MONTHLY SALARY
Office and Professional	
Accountant, Professional	$3,060
Accounting Clerk, Senior	$1,630
Announcer, General Radio	$2,070
Clerk-Typist, Senior	$1,365
Computer Operator, Junior	$1,380
Computer Operator, Senior	$1,780
Data Entry Operator, Senior	$1,510
Draftsman, Senior	$2,780
Engineer, Senior	$4,820
Geologist	$3,270
Head Teller	$1,443
Lawyer	$3,247
Office Machine Operator, Junior	$1,099
Office Machine Operator, Senior	$1,310
Office Manager	$2,730
Offset Duplicating Machine Operator	$1,650
Personnel Officer	$2,250
Purchasing Officer	$2,440
Receptionist	$1,340
Secretary, Junior	$1,390
Secretary, Legal	$1,710
Secretary, Senior	$1,770
Service Manager	$2,670
Stenographer, Senior	$1,485
Switchboard Operator	$1,216

Work Force Cont'd.

OCCUPATION	MONTHLY SALARY	HOURLY WAGES
Marketing and Distribution		
Baker	$2,218	$12.80
Cashier, Head	$1,646	$ 9.50
Cashier, Office	$1,127	$ 6.50
Heavy Truck Driver	$2,045	$11.80
Salesclerk Class "A"	$ 970	$ 5.60
Salesclerk Class "C"	$1,835	$10.60
Service Manager	$2,700	$15.50
Stock Clerk	$1,525	$ 8.80
Tailor	$1,455	$ 8.40
Warehouse Checker	$1,680	$ 9.70
Warehouse Manager	$2,310	$13.30
Maintenance and Production		
Audio-Visual Technician	$1,840	$10.60
Chemist, Senior	$2,705	N/A
Engineer, Professional	$3,450	N/A
Janitor	$1,649	N/A
Labourer (Non-Production)	$1,681	$ 9.70
Machinist (Journeyman)	$2,305	$13.30
Maintenance Man (Building)	$1,802	$10.40
Mechanic, Heavy Equipment, (Journeyman)	$2,443	$14.10
Millwright (Journeyman)	$2,340	$13.50
Painter, Maintenance (Non-Journeyman)	$1,890	$10.90
Plumber, Maintenance (Journeyman)	$2,595	$14.90
Security Guard	$1,490	$ 8.60
Welder, Maintenance (Journeyman)	$2,565	$14.80
Construction, July 1982, Net Union Rate (Journeyman)		
Carpenter		$14.30
Crane Operator (125 Ton Capacity & Over)		$16.80
Electrician		$14.70
Engineers, Project		$23.20
Installer, Glass		$13.00
Labourer, Construction		$12.00
Mechanic, Heavy Equipment		$14.10
Millwright		$13.50
Plumber, Construction		$17.20
Sheet Metal Worker		$14.40
Institutional		
Chambermaid	$1,109	$ 6.40
Chef-Cook General, Journeyman	$1,351	$ 7.80
Chef-Cook General, Non-Journeyman	$1,351	$ 7.80
Dietitian	$2,513	$14.50
Nurse, Occupational Health	$2,290	N/A
Nurse, Registered	$2,300	$13.40
Nursing Assistant, Registered	$1,695	$ 9.80
Pharmacist	$2,617	$15.10
Seamstress	$1,175	$ 6.80

LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION 1981 CENSUS

	TOTAL CALGARY	% of TOTAL	TOTAL CANADA	% of TOTAL
Managerial & Administration	40,570	12	1,060,025	9
Teaching	11,355	3	501,510	4
Medicine & Health	12,315	3	533,500	4
Technical, Social and Related	37,865	11	801,235	7
Clerical	76,380	22	2,241,535	19
Sales	35,385	10	1,062,610	9
Services	37,550	11	1,430,120	12
Primary	5,695	2	683,420	6
Processing	5,845	2	485,475	4
Machining	24,650	7	314,325	3
Construction	33,075	10	783,620	7
Transport Equipment	11,915	3	470,330	4
Miscellaneous	14,620	4	1,509,320	12
TOTAL	347,220	100	11,877,025	100

UNIONS

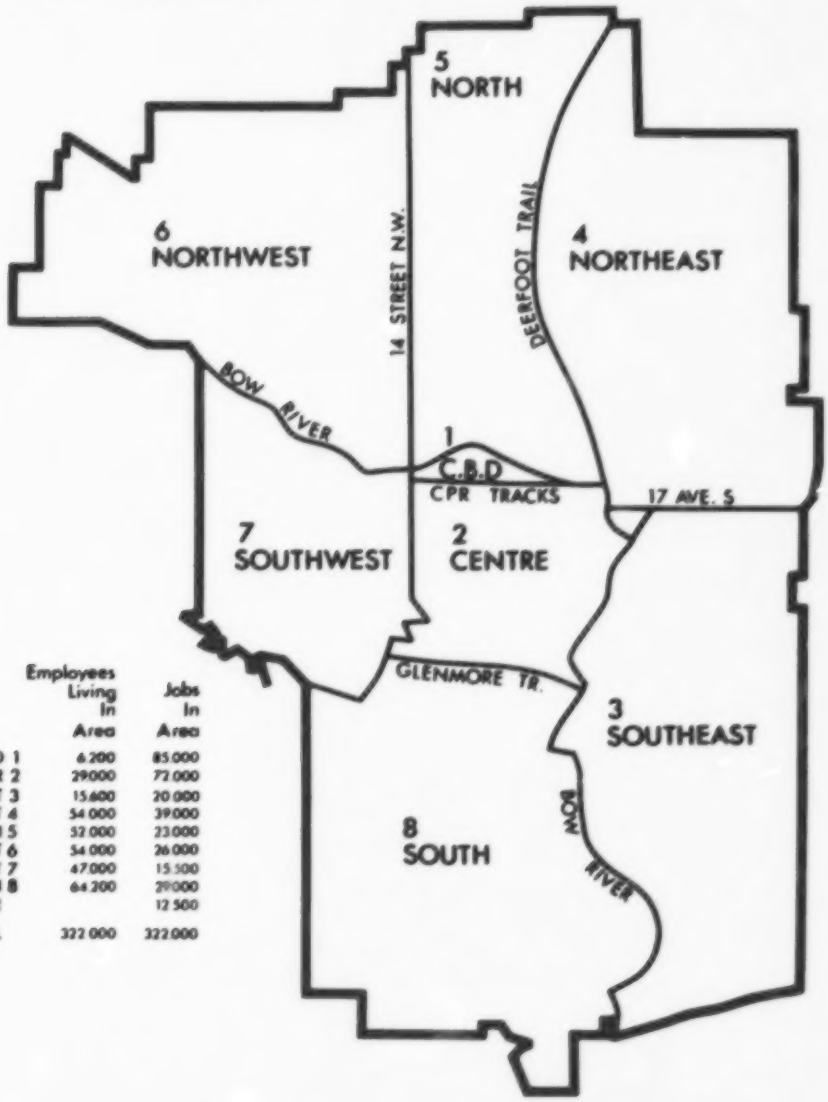
There are about 70,000 unionized workers in Calgary organized through approximately 95 union locals. Seventy-two of these union locals are affiliated with the Calgary Labour Council which is the local arm of the Canadian Labour Congress. A significant number of the union memberships, principally members of the building trade unions and the teamsters, do not belong to the Labour Council.

Employment

For 1981, there were 322,000 persons employed in Calgary. Figure 1.4 indicates the distribution of both the employees and their jobs available within each of 8 areas of Calgary.

The annual employment growth rate in Calgary is 10.3 percent. During 1981, 52.5 percent of the population was employed.

The CBD (1) still retains 26 percent of the total jobs in Calgary for 1981. It should be noted that these statistics do not reflect employees living outside of the City limits and employed within Calgary.



	Employees Living In Area	Jobs In Area
CBD 1	6 200	85 000
CENTER 2	29 000	72 000
SOUTHEAST 3	15 600	20 000
NORTHEAST 4	54 000	39 000
NORTH 5	52 000	23 000
NORTHWEST 6	54 000	26 000
SOUTHWEST 7	47 000	15 500
SOUTH 8	64 200	29 000
OTHER		12 500
TOTAL	322 000	322 000

Employment by Sub Area 1981

City of Calgary,
Transportation Department.

Education

R.T. Alderman Junior High School

EDUCATION

In Calgary, education from Early Childhood Services (Kindergarten) to the Grade 12 level is carried on through two tax-supported school systems: The Calgary Catholic Board of Education (Separate School System) and The Calgary Board of Education (Public School System).

Enrollment as at September 1983	Public (estimated)	Separate (estimated)	Total (estimated)
Early Childhood Services	5,258	1,826	7,084
Elementary students (Gr. 1 - 6)	38,443	11,631	50,074
Junior High students (Gr. 7 - 9)	19,693	5,558	25,251
Senior High students (Gr. 10 - 12)	19,153	5,985	25,138
Students in Special Programs	1,370	472	1,842
	83,917	25,472	109,389
Number of teachers (regular teaching assignments)	4,751	1,330	6,081

Types of Schools	Public	Separate	Total
Elementary	135	36	171
Elementary and Junior High	26	19	45
Junior High	32	5	37
Junior and Senior High	8	0	8
Senior High	12	4	16
Special	3	0	3
Alternative Schools	4	0	4
Community School (ECS-12)	0	1	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	220	65	285

General Inquiries

For further information about the Calgary Board of Education (Public) phone: (403) 294-8106. Calgary Catholic School Board (Separate) phone (403) 298-1388.

POST SECONDARY EDUCATION

Calgary enjoys a wide variety of post secondary education facilities designed to provide students with opportunities to acquire desired skills in professional, academic, technical and business-oriented fields.

Following is a brief description of post secondary education institutions in Calgary.

University of Calgary

The University of Calgary began in 1945 as an affiliate of the University of Alberta. Since 1966, it has been an independent university. It's campus consists of 29 buildings located on 127 hectares (314 acres) of land. In addition, the University maintains a medical school at Foothills Hospital, an environmental science centre at Kananaskis and a cosmic ray laboratory on Sulphur Mountain near Banff.

University of Calgary Cont'd.

Enrollment has reached 13,426 full and 4,795 part-time students in the 1982-83 Winter session. For the Fall 1983 session, anticipated enrollment will be 14,700 full and 5,275 part-time students.

The University of Calgary has 17 faculties and offers over 1,600 different courses, some of which are: Archaeology, Biology, Chemical and Petroleum Engineering, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Computer Science, Economics, Education, Electrical Engineering, Geology and Geophysics, Law, Management, Medicine, Physics, and Social Science.

Further information can be obtained from:

University of Calgary
2500 University Drive N.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2N 1N4
Phone: (403) 284-5110

Mount Royal College

Mount Royal College has been serving Calgary's secondary education needs since 1911. In 1972 it moved from downtown to spacious new facilities on an 39-hectare (86-acre) campus in Lincoln Park. Expansion to existing buildings is currently under way.

Full-time enrollment at the College reached 5,500 in the 1983 fall session in the five faculties. Thousands of part-time and music students are enrolled in continuing education or music courses of varying duration during the instruction season starting in the fall and continuing into spring.

Mount Royal College offers over 650 courses for university credit and over 220 non-credit courses, some of which are: Accounting, Business Communications, General Health Care, Biology, Chemistry, Computer Programming, Drama, Economics, English, Engineering, French, Geography, Geology, Music, Nursing, Petroleum and Mineral Resource Land Management, Physical Education, Physics, Social Science, and Youth Development.

For further information contact:

Mount Royal College
4825 Richard Road S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T3E 6K6
Phone: (403) 240-6111

Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (S.A.I.T.)

The Institute was established in Calgary in 1916, to provide technical skills to young people in Calgary and Southern Alberta.

Enrollment at S.A.I.T. has in the 1983-84 term is:

6,200 full-time students
8,700 apprentices
5,500 correspondence students
25,000 part-time students.

Southern Alberta Institute of Technology Cont'd.

Extensive night and correspondence courses are conducted by S.A.I.T. to upgrade the skills of people already in the work force. At present, S.A.I.T. offers:

50 day programs
22 apprenticeship programs
690 night programs

Some of the courses offered are: Aircraft Maintenance, Automotive, Business, Chemistry, Drafting, Electronics, Mathematics, Physics, Petroleum Engineering.

For further information contact:

Southern Alberta Institute of Technology
1301 - 16 Avenue N.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2M 0L4
Phone: (403) 284-8110

Alberta Vocational Centre

Calgary has one of four Vocational Centres built in the province by the Alberta Government. Located in the central business district, the ultramodern facilities opened in 1972. The Centre provides short and intensive programs to adults who generally have less than a high school diploma.

Registered Trade Schools

Calgary has 34 registered trade schools which provide a wide number of specialized training programs.

Private Schools

In addition to the public and separate school systems, there is a growing number of private schools in Calgary.

LIBRARIES

Calgary's largest library system is at the University of Calgary. In addition to the main library on campus, the following special libraries are included within their library holdings as of December 1982.

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY LIBRARY HOLDINGS
DECEMBER 1982

Type of Holding	Main Library *	Gallagher Library	Law Library	Medical Library	TOTAL
Books	980,289	14,304	88,143	77,268	1,160,004
Microforms	1,226,563	516	38,383	8,847	1,272,309
Pamphlets	54,416	975	1,522	2,169	59,082
Government Publications	216,844	9,138	2,172	-	228,154
Audio-Visual Materials	19,562	2,266	272	17,511	39,611
Maps	135,423	2,061	-	-	137,484
Plans & Posters	237,174	-	-	-	237,174
Airphotos	601,414	-	-	-	601,414
Archives:					
Creative - 791.97 linear metres					
Historical - 937.6 linear metres					
TOTAL HOLDINGS	3,469,685	29,260	130,492	105,795	3,735,232

* Including Arctic Institute of North America

The Calgary Public Library is the second largest system in the city. As of December 31, 1982, it contained the following:

Volumes	921,817
Periodical Titles, Daily and Weekly Newspapers	3,090
Tapes, Records and Cassettes	47,252
Films	2,625
Talking Books	10,994
Full Time Staff	248

Mount Royal College and S.A.I.T. have extensive libraries on their campuses and there are libraries at virtually all public, separate and private schools in Calgary.

In addition, there are a number of excellent and unique private libraries in Calgary, notably the Glenbow Historical Library and Archives, located at the Glenbow Centre downtown, and the library of the Arctic Institute of North America, located at the University of Calgary.

Medical

Calgary Paramedics

MEDICAL

In Calgary the following are licensed to practice medicine:

1,107 Physicians and surgeons of which 50% are specialists
450 Dentists of which about 50 are specialists
75 Chiropractors
65 Optometrists

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY FACULTY OF MEDICINE

The University, through its Faculty of Medicine, offers a three-year program leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine (MD). There are now 72 students enrolled each year in the medical program. In June 1983, there were 64 graduates.

CALGARY HEALTH SERVICES

A wide array of community health programs are offered by Calgary Health Services, an agency operating under the direction of the Calgary Board of Health. The agency is funded entirely by Alberta Social Services and Community Health.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The City of Calgary Ambulance Service consists of 26 fully-equipped units. Fifteen of these units, each manned by two men, are on constant call. The ambulance units and crews are housed in 15 fire stations located throughout the city.

HOSPITALS

There are seven active treatment hospitals in Calgary, with a total of 3,063 beds and 282 bassinetts (August 1983). These are manned by a full-time equivalent staff of 8,408.7 (August 1983). In addition, there are six auxiliary hospitals in the city providing extended care for long term patients. These have a total of 1,332 beds and have a staff of 1,058 full-time equivalent workers. Hospital care is also provided by the Baker Memorial Sanatorium, a centre for the modern treatment of tuberculosis (29 beds). The training of mentally-handicapped children and adults (190 residential and 20 day) is carried out by the Government of Alberta.

Following is a list of the active treatment and auxiliary hospitals in Calgary:

Active	Auxiliary
Alberta Children's Provincial General	Bethany Care Centre
Calgary General	Cross Bow
Colonel Belcher	Dr. Vernon Fanning Extended Care Centre
Foothills Provincial General	Foothills
Holy Cross	Glenmore Park
Rockyview General	Sarcee
Salvation Army Grace	

NURSING HOMES

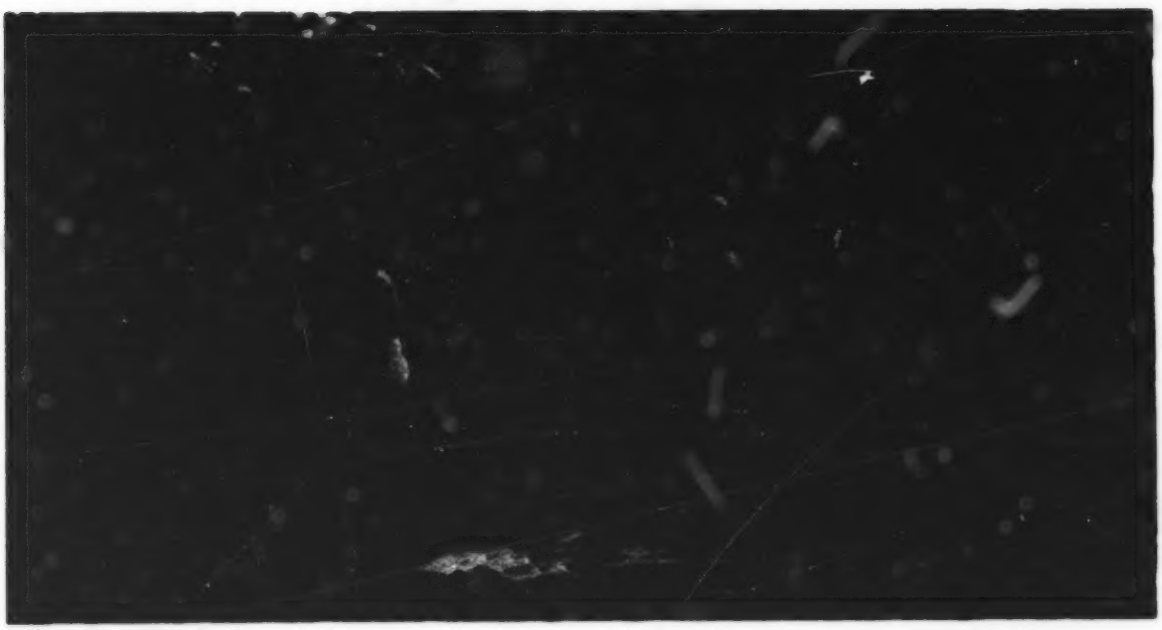
There are 17 nursing homes in Calgary, generally privately-owned, for the care of those unable to look after themselves. As of August 1983, these had a total of 2,207 beds and employed a staff of 1,019 full-time equivalent workers.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social Services in Calgary are provided through the Provincial Government, City of Calgary and a number of voluntary agencies.

The Advice, Information and Direction (AID) Centre located at the Calgary Public Building, 205 - 8th Avenue, S.E., telephone 268-4656, provides information on all social services and a list of the required services may be obtained from them.

Recreation & Culture



RECREATION AND CULTURE

PUBLIC FACILITIES

The City of Calgary, through the Parks/Recreation Department, provides most of the public facilities in the city.

Some of the major facilities are:

(a) Calgary Centennial Planetarium
(b) The Calgary Zoo
(c) Fort Calgary
(d) Heritage Park
(e) Inglewood Bird Sanctuary
(f) Century Gardens
(g) Devonian Gardens
(h) Village Square Leisure Centre
(i) Southland Leisure Centre
(j) Lindsay Park Athletic

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community associations, private clubs and church groups are stepping in, to an increasing extent, to provide centres for cultural and recreational activity on a local and group basis within the city.

Following is a list of all facilities:

Parks and Recreational Land	Total area - 6958 hectares (17,192 acres) (includes cemetaries and golf courses)		
Swimming Pools	Indoor	15	
	Outdoor	9	
Golf Courses	Municipal	6	
	Public	6	
	Private	3	
Ice Arenas	Municipal	17	
	Private	5	
	Community	12	
Leisure Centres	Municipal	2	
	Private	1	
Stadiums		1	
Ball Parks		2	
Outdoor Community Hockey Rinks		86	
Community Parks with Baseball Backstops		466	
Playgrounds with Tot Lot Equipment (non school)		260	
Walking and Cycling Pathways		80	km (50 miles)
Cross Country Ski Trails		60	km (37 miles)
Arts and Recreation Centres		7	
Auditoriums		44	
Live Theatre Companies	Professional	4	
	Amateur	20	
Cinemas		33	
Bowling		9	buildings
Billiards		23	halls
Curling		10	rinks
		(114	sheets of ice)
Racquet Sport Courts		270	
Tennis Courts	Municipal	149	
	Community	41	
	Private	31	

CHURCHES

There are approximately 350 churches in Calgary representing the majority of religions.

CLUBS, ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES

There is a very wide variety of this type of organized activity representing a cross section of interest, be it community, business, professional, cultural, sport, religious, political or of an ethnic nature.

MEDIA

RADIO & TELEVISION

Calgary has three television stations broadcasting on four channels. Its radio network consists of 6 AM, 8 FM, and one short-wave station.

Cable Television Systems

There are now 32 cable television and FM radio systems in Southern Alberta. Two of these are in Calgary - Calgary Cable TV Ltd., services the northern half of the city and Community Antenna Television Ltd. services the south. They provide the Calgary area with 2 pay T.V. channels.

NEWSPAPERS

Calgary has two daily mass circulation newspapers:

(a) The Calgary Herald paid circulation of approximately 160,000
(b) The Calgary Sun paid circulation of 73,500

An important recent development has been the printing of the Calgary edition of the Toronto-based Globe and Mail in Calgary via satellite transmission of content from the main office in Toronto. The Financial Post has also expanded it's presence by opening a bureau in Calgary.

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

There are over sixty magazines and periodicals printed in Calgary, most are published monthly and have a limited circulation based on association membership or occupational interest (e.g. The Beef Magazine and Dairy Contact). Some are printed weekly and have achieved national status (e.g. OilWeek).

CALGARY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL